The Sydney Morning Herald.

NO. 7674.—VOL. XLVII. FRIDAY, JANUARY 9, 1863. PRICE THREEPENCE.

BIRTHS.

On the 7th instant, at Geraldine Cottage, Marrickville, Mrs. Balligan, of a son.

On the 8th instant, at Stoneleigh House, Darlinghurst, Mrs. E. B. Cornish, of a son.

On the 8th instant, at her residence, Castlereagh-street, the wife of Mr. Gordon Mansfield, of a son.

On Thursday, 8th January instant, at her residence, Brady's Cottage, Enmore Road, Newtown, the wife of E. W. Robberds, Esq., solicitor, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 3rd January, by special license, by the Rev. M. B. Brownrigg, at St. Paul's, Forbes, Carl Heinrich Hartmann, eldest son of C. H. Hartmann, Esq., of Dahlen, Saxony, to Georgina Pringle, eldest daughter of Captain Thomas Pringle, late of Sydney.

On the 7th instant, by special license, at St Philip's church, by the Very Rev. the Dean of Sydney, assisted by the Rev. Thomas O'Reilly, Samuel, youngest son of the late William Dickinson, Esq, Comptroller-General of her Majesty's Customs, London, to Penelope Brooks, eldest daughter of Captain Robert Johnstone, R.N., of Annandale, Sydney.

DEATHS.

On the 20th October, at her residence, 1318, Kearney-street, San Francisco, Mrs. Sarah M'Kew, in the 68th year of her age, a native of England, formerly of Sydney, New South Wales.

On the 8th instant, at the residence of his parents, Kent-street South, Francis, the youngest child of Edward and Caroline Crump, aged two years.

On the 8th January, at the residence of Mr. Charles England, Alma-street, South Sydney, after a long and painful illness, Elizabeth Catherine, the beloved wife of Mr. John Macdonald, of Concord, and second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Moore, of Castle Hill, aged 24, leaving a husband and two children to lament their loss.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE INTERCOLONIAL (NEW ZEALAND) ROYAL MAIL COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS.
For AUCKLAND.—CLAUDE HAMILTON. January 15th, or soon after, depending upon arrival of the Mail Steamer.
For NELSON, &c.—PRINCE ALFRED, January 24th.
For further information, freight, and passage, apply at the Company's Office, Grafton Wharf.
JOHN VINE HALL, general manager.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS
To MELBOURNE.—URARA, TUESDAY AFTERNOON, at 3.
To ADELAIDE, via MELBOURNE en route to KING GEORGE'S SOUND.—CITY OF MELBOURNE, SATURDAY, 17th January, at 3 p.m.
To HUNTER RIVER.—COLLAROY, TO-MORROW NIGHT, SATURDAY, at 11; and ILLALONG, MONDAY NIGHT, at 11.
To MANNING RIVER, DIAMANTINA, MONDAY AFTERNOON, at 4.
To BRISBANE direct.—YARRA YARRA, MONDAY AFTERNOON, at 5.
To MARYBOROUGH.—WILLIAMS, TUESDAY AFTERNOON, at 5.
To ROCKHAMPTON direct.—BALCLUTHA, THIS AFTERNOON, FRIDAY, at 5. No cargo received after 4 p.m.
From BRISBANE to IPSWICH.—The BRISBANE and IPSWICH, daily.
From BRISBANE to ROCKHAMPTON.—CLARENCE, Three times a month.
SAMUEL CLARK, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

H. R. N. S. N. CO.—STEAM to the HUNTER.—THIS (FRIDAY) NIGHT, at 11, the CITY OF NEWCASTLE.
TO-MORROW (SATURDAY) MORNING, at 7, the PATERSON.
P. J. COHEN, manager.
Offices—Foot of Market-street.

HUNTER RIVER NEW STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—Steam to and from the Hunter during the month of January, 1863.
FROM SYDNEY:
On MONDAY, at 7 a.m., the MORPETH.
On TUESDAY, at 11 p.m., the CITY OF NEWCASTLE.
On WEDNESDAY, at 7 a.m., the PATERSON.
On THURSDAY, at 7 a.m., the MORPETH.
On FRIDAY, at 11 p.m., the CITY OF NEWCASTLE.
On SATURDAY, at 7 a.m., the PATERSON.
A steamer to CLARENCE TOWN direct, every WEDNESDAY, at 7 a.m.
FROM MORPETH:
On MONDAY, at 7 a.m., the CITY OF NEWCASTLE.
On MONDAY, at 2 p.m. the PATERSON.
On TUESDAY, at 2 p.m., the MORPETH.
On THURSDAY, at 7 a.m., the CITY OF NEWCASTLE.
On THURSDAY, at 2 p.m., the PATERSON.
On FRIDAY, at 2 p.m., the MORPETH.
P. J. COHEN, manager.
Offices, foot of Market-street.

C. and R. R. S. N. CO.—The steamship AGNES IRVING, for GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER, on SATURDAY, at noon.
TILMOUTH F. DYE, secretary.
No cargo received after 11 o'clock.

MANLY BEACH STEAMERS, Daily.—Fares 1s., children 6d. PHANTOM or BREADALBANE leave

New Wharf, Circular Quay.	Woolloomooloo.	Manly.
10.15, 2.15, 6.0	10.30, 2.30	8.15, 12.0, 5.0

Monthly tickets 30s. each.
S. H. WILSON, agent.

THE POWERFUL Steamship BREADALBANE can be engaged for TOWING by application on board, to S. H. WILSON, agent.
Orders received at the offices of Messrs. MITCHELL and CO.; and Captain J. KENDALL, Circular Quay.

PARRAMATTA STEAMERS.
These swift Steamers ply on week days, viz:—
From SYDNEY—At 9 a.m. and 1 and 5 p.m.
From PARRAMATTA—At 7 and 11 a.m. and 3 p.m.
On SUNDAY,
From SYDNEY—At 9 a.m. and 6 p.m.
From PARRAMATTA—At 7 a.m. and 4 p.m.
Refreshments on board. Steerage fare only 1s. 6d.; return or double trip.

ILLAWARRA S. N. CO.'S STEAMERS TO
WOLLONGONG.—KIAMA, THIS NIGHT, at 11.
KIAMA.—KIAMA, THIS NIGHT, at 11.
SHOALHAVEN.—KIAMA, THIS NIGHT, at 11.
ULLADULLA.—KEMBLA, on MONDAY, at noon.
CLYDE RIVER.—KEMBLA, on MONDAY, at noon.
MORUYA.—KEMBLA, on MONDAY, at noon.
MERIMBULA.—Steamer on WEDNESDAY, at 10 a.m.
WOGONGA.—Steamer on THURSDAY, 22nd instant.

THE FIRST VESSEL for PORT MACQUARIE.—The CARNATION, going up to Hursley, first fair wind. For freight or passage apply on board, at the Commercial Wharf.

ESTHER, for MANNING RIVER.—For freight or passage apply on board Victoria Wharf.

FOR THE RICHMOND RIVER.—The schooners HELEN and STORM KING. Apply at Pacific Wharf. WILLIAM WRIGHT.

FOR TWOFOLD BAY.—The schooner GIPSY, A. BARTER, master, will sail on the 9th instant. For freight or passage apply on board, at the Commercial Wharf; or JOSIAH HARPUR and CO., George-st.

FOR BRISBANE.—The regular trader UNCLE TOM is now loading at Towns' Wharf. For freight or passage, apply to MOLISON and BLACK, 17, Bridge-street.

FOR ROCKHAMPTON direct.—The fast sailing clipper schooner JEANIE DOVE, THOMAS LAKE, master, is fast filling up, and will sail immediately.
For freight or passage apply on board, Commercial Wharf; or to HAYNES, BROWN, and CO., Spring-street.

FOR PORT DENISON.—The first-class London built clipper schooner BRISK, 120 tons register, classed at Lloyds in 1861, has a large portion of her freight engaged, and will have immediate despatch. Cargo received at Roddam and Leslie's Wharf.
For freight or passage, having excellent accommodation, apply to Captain LEONARD, on board; or to W. WILLIAMS, No. 7, Exchange.

FOR ROCKHAMPTON, direct.—Loading at Murphy's Wharf, foot of Liverpool-street.—Regular trader HIRONDELLE, BEDFORD, master, fast filling up.
Apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR MELBOURNE and GEELONG.—The clipper brig CITY OF SYDNEY, THOMAS BISHOP, commander, on MONDAY first. For freight or passage apply to ANDERSON, CAMPBELL, and CO.

ONLY VESSEL for MELBOURNE WHARF.—☞ The unrivalled clipper brig MARGARET THOMSON, W. SMITH, commander, being a chartered vessel, and the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will be despatched in a few days.
For freight or passage apply on board; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

ONLY VESSEL FOR LAUNCESTON.—☞ The favourite regular trader BREADALBANE, J. M'KINLAY, commander, will be despatched in a few days.
For freight or passage apply on board; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

VESSELS WANTED, to load at the Rice Ports for U.K. and Continent. T. G. SAWKINS, Exchange.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR ADELAIDE direct.—The A1 ship AQUITAINE, A. DUTEIS, master, will sail positively on the 10th of January.
For freight or passage apply to HENRIQUES, JOUBERT, and CO., 229, George-street.

ONLY VESSEL FOR ADELAIDE.—The fine clipper barque SORATA, A. W. JACK, commander, will be dispatched on SATURDAY, the 12th instant.
For freight or passage, apply to MOLISON and BLACK, 17, Bridge-street.

ONLY VESSEL for AUCKLAND.—☞ The unrivalled clipper barque ALICE CAMERON, J. G. BARRON, commander, will positively clear at the Customs on TUESDAY next, at noon, and proceed to sea. Shippers will please complete their shipments as early as possible, pass entries, and forward bills of lading for signature.
For freight or passage, having first-class accommodations, apply on board at the Patent Slip Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR DUNEDIN, OTAGO.—The splendid A1 British built clipper MARCHIONESS, Captain HURLEY, having all her dead weight on board, is now fitting up at the Circular Quay, and will sail without fail on TUESDAY next.
Intending passengers are requested to inspect this fine vessel.
For light freight or passage, apply to MOLISON and BLACK, 17, Bridge-street.

OTAGO GOLD-FIELDS.—The unrivalled clipper brig SPRAY, R. ARNOLD, commander, will be despatched in a few days. This favourite passenger vessel on her last trip to Dunedin landed her passengers on the tenth day from leaving Sydney.
Shippers will please make their arrangements as early as possible, and intending passengers will do well to secure a berth in this smart clipper.
Apply on board, at the Patent Slip Wharf, Sussex-street, near King-street; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

PASSENGERS for the GOLD-FIELDS of OTAGO are invited to inspect the very superior accommodations of the smart clipper brig SPRAY, R. ARNOLD, commander. This vessel on her last trip landed her passengers on the tenth day out, and as the whole of her dead weight is engaged, she will be quickly despatched.
For freight or passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

ONLY VESSEL for WELLINGTON and PORT COOPER.—The favourite regular trader DART, GEORGE CARPHIN, commander, is now fast loading, and, having a large portion of her cargo engaged, will be quickly despatched.
For freight or passage apply on board, at the Grafton Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

PIONEER LINE OF PASSENGER SHIPS.—For OTAGO.—The direct route for the New Zealand Gold-fields. Will sail, and now under charter, the favourite clipper ship MARGARETHA ROESNER, 800 tons, C. EGGERS, master.
For passage only, apply to LINCKER and CO., Lower George-street.

FOR OTAGO GOLD FIELDS.—The fast sailing Hamburg clipper barque NORD STERN, OTTO SOHST, commander. To sail on TUESDAY, the 13th instant. This vessel has superior cabin accommodation, and is 7 feet 6 inches between decks.

FARES.
Steerage .... £5 10s.
Cabin .... 8 10s.

Day of sailing guaranteed on passage ticket.
☞ Room for a few tons light cargo.
Freight, deliverable at Port Chalmers, 27s. 6d. per ton
Ditto ditto, on Dunedin jetty, 42s. 6d. ditto.
For freight or passage apply to THOMAS, ROWE, NORTON, and CO., New Pitt-street; F. G. LENDER, 207, Lower George-street; or at Messrs. COBB and CO.'S Booking Office, Royal Hotel.

PASSENGERS for OTAGO are requested to call and see the clipper barque NORD STERN, now lying at Towns' Wharf.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—The first-class clipper-built ship LADY YOUNG, 800 tons burthen, WILLIAM MORRISON, commander, will leave Newcastle for San Francisco, about the 15th January, and from her spacious and unexceptional accommodations offers advantages to cabin and steerage passengers rarely to be met with in this trade, Captain Morrison's long and favourable experience as commander of the Monarch, is a sufficient guarantee that the comfort of passengers will be carefully provided for, and the owners purposing to continue this ship in the trade, have spared no expense to render her a most desirable conveyance.
For passage apply to Messrs. DIBBS, THORNE, and CO., Newcastle; or to BEILBY and SCOTT, agents, Pitt-street, Sydney.

PASSENGERS to SAN FRANCISCO.—Persons applying who have not yet secured berths are notified to do so immediately, to enable the ship to complete her fittings by the 12th instant. To parties of two or more, in cabin or steerage, a concession will be made in rates of passage.
Apply immediately to DIBBS, THORNE, and CO., Newcastle; or BEILBY and SCOTT, Pitt-street.

FOR MAURITIUS direct.—To sail on WEDNESDAY, 14th instant, the first-class clipper barque, CLARA SAYERS, JAMES BREMNER, commander, is now loading, and will sail as above.
For freight or passage, apply to Captain BREMNER, on board, at Smith's Wharf; or to E. M. SAYERS, 324, George-street.
A Chief Officer wanted. Apply on board, at 2 a.m. This Day.

FOR MANILA.—The first-class barque HENRIETTE ELIZABETH SUSANNA, 400 tons register, Captain A. MEYBOOM, will be despatched from Newcastle on or about the 10th instant. Has very superior accommodation for passengers, including a large after stateroom, suitable for a family.
For passage apply to JOSEPH WARD and CO., Newcastle; or to LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., 4, Charlotte-place.

FOR LONDON.—The LA HOGUE, JOHN WILLIAMS, commander, will sail 15th January, 1863. Apply on board; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

QUEEN BEE, for LONDON, being now nearly full, will sail on the 10th instant.
For passage, &c., apply to Captain BARNETT; or WOLFEN, BROTHERS, Macquarie-place.

FOR LONDON direct.—To sail on 25th January.—The splendid British-built clipper ship SARAH NEUMANN, standing on Lloyd's book A1 for thirteen years, S. W. SWEET commander, 1003 tons register, having secured all her dead weight, is now ready to receive wool only at Talbot's Stores, and will be punctually despatched. The cabins are all engaged, and shippers are requested to make early arrangements for freight, to prevent disappointment.
GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., agents, Lloyd's Chambers, George-street.

FOR LONDON Direct.—The A1 clipper ship MAID OF JUDAH, 665 tons register, JAMES SCOTT, commander, having all her dead weight, and a large portion of her wool on board, will sail not later than the 20th instant. Two cabins disengaged. Carries an experienced surgeon.
For freight or passage apply to Captain SCOTT, on board; or to JACOB L. MONTEFIORE.

FOR THE MAY SALES.—For Wool and Passengers only.—For LONDON (to sail 25th January).—The splendid A1 clipper ship SAXON, 526 tons register, SEARLE LOWE, commander. Cargo received at Talbot's store, Circular Quay. This fast-sailing ship has first-rate accommodation, and offers the most favourable opportunity to passengers and shippers.
For freight or passage apply to the captain, or board; to WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., agents; or to FREDERICK EBSWORTH, Exchange-buildings.

FOR LONDON.—To sail 1st FEBRUARY, the well-known A1 clipper ship GRANITE CITY, 800 tons register, JAMES HODGE, commander, will sail as above, to catch London wool sales in May. Has very superior accommodation for passengers.
Apply to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Margaret-street.

FOR LONDON.—The DUNCAN DUNBAR, J. B. SWANSON, commander, will sail 15th February, 1863.
Apply on board; or to M'DONALD, SMITH, and CO., 31, Hunter-street.

FOR LONDON direct.—The fine A1 13 years clipper ship AGRA, Captain J. HARWOOD, has the greater portion of her dead weight engaged, and will sail about 1st proximo in time for the London wool sales in May.
For freight or passage apply to GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., agents, Lloyd's Chambers, George-street.

SHIP LA HOGUE, for LONDON.—Shippers will please send in Bills of Lading for signature, and pass ENTRIES at once to enable the ship to clear.
All accounts must be rendered in duplicate to the undersigned by noon on SATURDAY, or they will not be recognised.
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., agents.

CHARTERS FOR GUANO.—The undersigned are authorised to Charter Vessels for the conveyance of Guano from the Cincha Islands to the United Kingdom.
BRIGHT, BROTHERS, and CO., Melbourne.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR LONDON.—The well-known favourite ship TIPTREE, 1650 tons register, JOHN PINELL, commander, is hourly expected, and will be laid on the berth on arrival. Has unequalled accommodation for first-class passengers.
Apply to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Margaret-street.

BLACKWALL LINE OF PACKETS FOR LONDON direct.—To sail, on the 5th March, 1863, the well-known, fast sailing, river-built ship BLACKWALL, 1000 tons, WILLIAM HARRISON, commander. This favourite ship was built by Mr. Richard Green, of Blackwall, expressly for the Australian passenger trade. The first-class accommodation is very superior, the cabins being unusually large and well-ventilated, are admirably adapted for families, for whose further comfort a Milch Cow is on board. The accommodation in the second and third cabins is of that superior order which characterises Mr. Green's ships, and carries an experienced surgeon.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
First Cabin.—According to accommodation required.
Second Cabin.—£30, including steward's attendance.
Third Ditto.—£20.
J. B. METCALFE and CO., 9, Bridge-street.

BLACKWALL LINE OF PACKETS.—FOR LONDON DIRECT.—For Wool and Passengers only.—To sail on the 10th February, 1863.—The splendid A1 frigate-built ship ALFRED, 1400 tons, the property of Mr. Richard Green, of Blackwall, GEORGE TICKELL, commander, is now fast receiving cargo at Talbot's Stores, and will sail on the date above named.
The accommodation for all classes of passengers (having large gun-ports) is unequalled.
An experienced surgeon accompanies the ship.

RATES.
First cabin, according to accommodation required.
Second cabin, £30, including steward's attendance.
Third cabin, £20.
Intending passengers are invited to inspect this magnificent ship.
J. B. METCALFE and CO., 9, Bridge-street.

SHIP BENGOLLYUN, FROM LONDON.—All ACCOUNTS against this vessel must be rendered in duplicate at the office of the undersigned, by noon on FRIDAY, the 9th instant. GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., agents, Lloyd's Chambers.

SHIP MYRTLE, from LIVERPOOL.—Consignees are requested to pass entries immediately for Walker's Wharf. The Captain will not be responsible for damage done to cargo after being landed. All goods impeding the ship's discharge will be entered, landed, and stored at consignees' risk and expense.
Bills of lading must be produced and freights paid at the Office of the undersigned before any goods can leave the Wharf.
CAIRD, PATERSON, and CO., agents, 10, Barrack-street.

SHIP NOURMAHAL, from London.—Consignees are requested to PASS ENTRIES immediately for Botts' Wharf, and take notice that the Captain will not be responsible for damage done to cargo after being landed. All goods impeding the discharge of the ship will be entered at Customs, landed, and stored, at risk and expense of consignees. Bills of lading must be produced, and freights paid at the Office of the undersigned, before any goods can leave the wharf.
Captain FOWLER will not be responsible for any DEBTS his CREW may contract whilst in this port.
GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., agents, Lloyd's Chambers, George-street.

THAMES, from LONDON.—All goods for which entries are not passed by 10 o'clock THIS MORNING will be entered, landed, and stored at the expense and risk of the consignees.
SAUNDERS and CO., agents, Lyons-buildings.

BRIG GOVERNOR, FOR NEW CALEDONIA.—Consignees by the above vessel are requested to send in their BILLS of LADING for signature by noon THIS DAY.
R. TOWNS and CO.

SHIP HARMONIE, for MAURITIUS.—Intending Passengers are required to pay the balance of their passage money to the undersigned before noon, THIS DAY, or the deposit will be forfeited. All accounts against this vessel to be sent in before noon, as above, or they will not be recognised.
PROST, KOHLER, and CO., agents.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT or CHARTER, if applied for immediately, the superior fast-sailing American clipper schooner MATTHEW VASSAR, 118 tons register, now lying in the Cove, off Circular Quay. She is in good order, well found, ready for sea, and admirably adapted for the Island or Coasting Trade.
Apply to Captain CHAPMAN, on board; or to R. D. MERRILL and CO., Macquarie-place.

CHARTERS for COALS.—Wanted, FREIGHT for 250 tons, from Newcastle to Wanganui, New Zealand.
HENRY H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street.

VESSEL Wanted, for a twelvemonths' coastal Charter. T. G. SAWKINS, Exchange.

VESSELS WANTED, to load at Newcastle, for San Francisco, New Zealand, Adelaide, and Melbourne.
T. G. SAWKINS, Exchange.

WANTED, Coasting VESSELS, to bring timber, about 7 feet draught. J. THORNE, broker, 324, George-street.

ELIZABETH C. FELTER, from Soderhamn.—Notice.—Captain C. H. WELCH, of the American schooner Elizabeth C. Felter, will not be responsible for any debts contracted by his crew. THACKER, DANIELL, and CO., agents.

BARQUE JOHANNA.—The captain will not be responsible for any debts contracted by his crew during the stay of his ship in port. HENRIQUES, JOUBERT, and CO., Agents.

SHIP, GRANITE CITY, from LONDON.—TENDERS for REPAIRS to the above vessel will be received at the office of the undersigned, on or before FRIDAY, 9th instant, at noon.
For particulars apply on board, or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., agents.

FOR SALE, the fast sailing BOAT LURLINE. Apply at 333, George-street.

PACIFIC FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Shareholders are informed that a progress Balance Sheet, exhibiting the result of the Company's operations for the four and a-half months ending 31st December ultimo, is now open for their inspection at their offices, Pitt-street.
By order of the Board,
C. M. SMITH, manager.
Friday, 9th January.

THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON FIRE and LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—This Company grants insurances on wool in bales, in sheds, on stations.
A. STANGER LEATHES, resident secretary.
Sydney, November 6.

THE GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY having become amalgamated with the Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company, POLICY HOLDERS in the first-named company in New South Wales, are requested to communicate with the undersigned.
A. STANGER LEATHES, Resident Secretary.
The Liverpool and London Insurance Company.

WOOLLOOMOOLOO BAY REGATTA (Additional Race).—To start at 2 o'clock. For all open sailing skiffs, 22 feet over all. Same course as all open boats. Prize £5, with a sweepstakes of 10s. 6d. Entrance, 10s. 6d., received by the umpire up to the time of starting.

THE COMPLIMENTARY DINNER to LANDSBOROUGH, the Explorer, will be at the Exchange, on FRIDAY, the 16th January. His Excellency the Governor will preside. Tickets, 25s. each, to be obtained from members of the Committee:

The Hon. John Hay	Daniel Egan, Esq.
The Hon. John Robertson	J. V. Gorman, Esq.
The Hon. E. Deas Thomson	Henry Mort, Esq.
The Hon. J. B. Watt	C. Kemp, Esq.
Hugh Gordon, Esq.	T. Skinner, Esq.
Thomas Holt, Esq.	William Stewart, Esq.
J. D. M'Lean, Esq.	Robert Tooth, Esq.
E. B. Cornish, Esq.	William Spain, Esq.
Charles Fitzsimmons, Esq.	Mr. Justice Wise
Alexander Campbell, Esq.	Christopher Rolleston, Esq.
M. E. Murnin, Esq.	The Mayor
Thomas S. Mort, Esq.	Stewart Russell, Esq.
Robert Towns, Esq.	James Martin, Esq.
Edward Druitt, Esq.	John Fairfax, Esq.
Edward Flood, Esq.	Edward Lloyd, Esq.
Edward Wyld, Esq.	William Hanson, Esq.
W. B. Tooth, Esq.	Michael Metcalfe, Esq.
Augustus Morris, Esq.	T. C. Breillat, Esq.
William Macleay, Esq.	James H. Williams, Esq.
Richard Jones, Esq.	W. H. Eldred, Esq.
Edward Hill, Esq.	J. S. Willis, Esq.
David Smith, Esq.	Saul Samuel, Esq.
T. W. Smart, Esq.	James How, Esq.
J. F. Josephson, Esq.	Charles Moore, Esq.
H. C. Dangar, Esq.	Alexander Thomson, Esq.

The Committee will meet THIS DAY, at the Exchange, at 3 o'clock p.m.
E. B. CORNISH, hon. sec.
9th January, 1863.

ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH, Surry Hills.—SERMONS in aid of the CHURCH FUND, will, D. V., be preached on SUNDAY NEXT. In the Morning by Rev. G. H. MORETON; in the Evening by Rev. JAMES SULLIVAN.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

IF THE MAN who REMOVED the Furniture from No. 46, Burton-street, near Crown-street, on the 1st December last, will call at No. 64, Market-street, he will hear of something to his advantage.

JOHANNES and BERNHARD GERSTLE.—Any information respecting them will be thankfully received by JOHN FALK, Wagga Wagga, New South Wales.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—LAST NIGHT of the LADIES' BATTLE.
Each appearance increases the Furore and delight of CROWDED AUDIENCES at the beautifully graphic representations of the talented
MARSH TROUPE OF JUVENILE COMEDIANS.
THIS EVENING (Friday), the performances will commence with the beautiful three act comedy of the
LADIES' BATTLE.
After which Miss ANNIE KREUGAR will dance the CACHUCA.
CHARLOTTE and ANNETTE in the HIGHLAND FLING.
To conclude with the burlesque Pantomime of
JACK THE GIANT KILLER,
Jack .... Little George.
Sybil .... Little Jenny.
TO-MORROW (Saturday) AFTERNOON, Grand Day Performance at 2 o'clock, when will be produced (for the last time) with all its gorgeous scenery, tricks, and transformations, &c., the highly laughable burlesque and pantomime of
JACK THE GIANT KILLER.
MONDAY NEXT,
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN!
Box office open daily from 11 till 3.

ROYAL LYCEUM THEATRE.—Miss JOEY GOUGENHEIM, in drama and burlesque.
THIS EVENING, January 9th, the entertainments will commence with the drama of
MAD TOM; or the LOST HEIR.
To conclude, this evening, with the burlesque of
ESMERALDA; or the SENSATION GOAT.

MASONIC HALL.—Signor ROBBIO will give one more CONCERT, by request, on TUESDAY, 13th instant, assisted by talented Artistes. Entire new programme. Admission; Reserved seats, 5s.; gallery, 2s. 6d.

KREITMAYER'S Gallery of Wax Life Models, Pitt-street. Open daily; admission 1s. Children, 6d.

THE EXPLORERS Burke, Wills, and King; Gardiner, the Bushranger; Emmet, the Irish Patriot, &c.

THE GRAND ANATOMICAL MUSEUM OPEN DAILY, at the Museum of Illustration, Pitt-street. 200 Splendid Wax Models. The Anatomical Venus. Admission, 1s.

DANCING ACADEMY, 103, Elizabeth-street.—Mr. W. CLARK'S Classes will re-commence on MONDAY next, at 7 o'clock.

DANCING.—Mr. W. CLARK, having one day disengaged, will be happy to attend a CLASS in TOWN or COUNTRY, should sufficient inducement offer. Address 103, Elizabeth-street.

MR. J. CLARK'S Quadrille Assembly, at his Rooms, Colonnade, Elizabeth-st. North, THIS EVENING.

FASHIONABLE DANCING.—Mr. J. CLARK begs to announce that his Dancing Classes recommenced last Tuesday, at his Assembly Rooms (Colonnade), Elizabeth-street North. The Juveniles at the usual hour in the afternoons of TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS; and the Evening Class at 7 p.m.

COMPLIMENTARY BALL to Mrs. C. READ, on FRIDAY, 16th January, 1863.—To those friends desirous to honour with their presence, will please make early application, as the number being strictly limited. Names to be forwarded to the committee, to the care of Mr. ALFRED READ, 75, William-street, where tickets can be had.
A. ALEXANDER, hon secretary.
P.S.—A final meeting will be held on Monday Evening, the 12th instant, at 8 p.m. Previous to the taking place of the ball, the committee are requested to bring a statement of tickets disposed, and transact such other business as may occur.

ANNIVERSARY DAY, January 26th.—Steamboat EXCURSION to MIDDLE HARBOUR, in connection with the Primitive Methodists. Tickets, 2s. 6d.; children 1s.

THE UNITED PRAYER MEETING will be held THIS EVENING, in the Free Church, Macquarie-street, at half-past 7 o'clock.

THE AUSTRALIAN LIBRARY AND LITERARY INSTITUTION.—The Annual General MEETING of Proprietors and Shareholders will be held in the Library, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 4 o'clock, for the election of office bearers and general business.
By order of the committee,
P. J. ELLIOTT, assistant secretary.
7th January, 1863.

SYDNEY INFIRMARY and DISPENSARY.—The Annual General MEETING of the above Institution will be held in the Infant Schoolroom, Castlereagh-street, on the EVENING of FRIDAY, 16th January, 1863.
The chair will be taken at 7 o'clock.
A Report of the proceedings of the past year, together with a series of Resolutions, and the Treasurer's Accounts will be laid before the meeting.
Subscribers and the friends of the Institution, are respectfully invited to attend.
JOHN DOUGALL } Joint Hon.
M. H. STEPHEN } Secretaries.

SYDNEY INFIRMARY and DISPENSARY.—TENDERS are invited for the supply of MEDICINES to the above Institution, for the ensuing year. Particulars may be had on application to the Resident Surgeon. To be sent in, on or before noon of MONDAY next, 12th instant.
JOHN DOUGALL } Joint Hon.
M. H. STEPHEN } Secretaries.

SYDNEY EXCHANGE COMPANY.—The Half-yearly General MEETING of the Shareholders in the Sydney Exchange Company will be held within the Chamber of Commerce, on MONDAY, the 19th day of January, at noon, for the purpose of receiving the report of the Directors, with a statement of accounts for the preceding half-year, and transacting any other business that may be brought before the meeting.
HENRY CHERRY, secretary.
Exchange, January 5th.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—NOTICE is hereby given that the ordinary half-yearly General MEETING of the Shareholders of this Bank shall be held at the head Banking House of the Company, in George-street, Sydney, on THURSDAY, the twenty-ninth day of January, instant, at noon, to receive the Report of the Board of Directors, for the half-year ended thirty-first December last, and to transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting in conformity with the requirements of the Deed of Settlement in that behalf made and provided.
By order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT NAPIER, manager.
Commercial Bank, Sydney, 8th January.

CRICKET.—Australian v. Parramatta.—The following members will please assemble at Railway Terminus TO-MORROW MORNING, at half past 6 o'clock, to proceed to Parramatta:—Messrs. Sadler, Ferris, Kettle, Shepherd, Hughes, Blake, Flynn, Mulhall, Crabb, Murray, and Flood; emergency—Kidd, Jones, and Lukin.
W. HENNESSY, hon. sec.

MEMBERS of the WAVERLEY UNITED CRICKET CLUB are requested to attend a Special MEETING at Logue's Waverley Hotel, on SATURDAY EVENING, 10th, at eight o'clock sharp.

SURREY CRICKET CLUB.—Important MEETING, THIS EVENING, for election of officers and other business, at LAWRENCE'S Depot, George-street, at half-past 7 o'clock sharp. D. WATSON, hon. secretary.

MASONIC.—Robert Burns, Royal Arch Chapter.—The regular bi-monthly Convocation will be held at the Masonic Hall, THIS (Friday) EVENING, the 9th instant. By order, JOHN EVANS, S. E.

VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.—BRIGADE ORDER.—The PARADES and DRILLS for January, 1863.
SATURDAY, 24th.—Inspecting Field Officer's Parade, at 4 p.m., full dress, with carbines.
SATURDAY, 10th.—Assistant Inspector's Parade, at 4.30 p.m., full dress, with carbines.
WEDNESDAY, 14th.—Adjutant's Parade, at 5 p.m., undress, without carbines.
Field gun drill, Inner Domain, Mondays; marching, Wednesday; and garrison gun drill at Fort Macquarie, Friday, at 6.30 a.m. and 5 p.m.
P. L. C. SHEPHERD, Captain, Assistant-Inspector.
Volunteer Artillery Office, 1st January, 1863.

NO. 1 BATTERY.—The Sydney Volunteer Artillery.—The annual General MEETING of the Battery will be held at the Volunteer Club, on FRIDAY, the 9th day of January, 1863, at 4.30 p.m., for the transaction of general business, and to fill up vacancies in the list of non-commissioned officers.
WILLIAM MACLEAY, Captain.

THE PROSPECTUS OF THE MELBOURNE AND NEWCASTLE MINMI COLLIERY COMPANY.
Capital, £150,000, in 15,000 shares of £10 each.
Deposit, 60s. per share; calls not to exceed 20s. per share, and made at intervals of not less than three months.
To be incorporated.
Limited Liability.
PROVISIONAL DIRECTORS.
George Rolfe, Esq., Chairman.
Joseph De Little, Esq.
James Lawrance, Esq.
Thomas Maber Sparks, Esq.
Charles Nuttall Thorne, Esq.
Secretary.—James Lawrance, pro tem.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Klingender, Charsley, and Liddle.
Bankers.—The National Bank of Australasia.

This company is projected for the purpose of purchasing the freehold coal mines belonging to Messrs James and Alexander Brown, of Newcastle, with whom a preliminary agreement has been effected.

These extensive and invaluable coalfields, known as the Minmi Colliery, and situated in the vicinity of Newcastle, New South Wales, comprise an area of 2767 (two thousand seven hundred and sixty-seven acres of freehold property, in which are found the richest and most abundant coal deposits known in Australia.

The seam of the colliery at present being worked is identical with the Newcastle Wallsend Company's, on adjoining land, and consists of a stratum of coal of the uniform thickness of about eight feet, which alone is estimated to yield upwards of 22,000,000 tons of screened coal.

In addition to this, there are several other seams, one of which is also of eight feet, and another of five feet thickness; both these are known to extend over nearly the whole of the estate. As, however, it is computed one hundred and forty-six (146) years would be required to exhaust the first seam, supposing the deliveries to be increased, and made at the rate of 3000 (three thousand) tons per week, it is needless to regard these at present.

The quality of the produce of this coal measure, according to the recently received report of the Lords of the Admiralty, is described "for naval purposes as a good coal, about equal to the average of North Country English coals."

The colliery is connected with Newcastle and the River Hunter by railway. First, the Minmi and Hexham Railway, between six and seven miles long, constructed by the proprietors, under the authority of an Act, and an amended Act of the Legislature of New South Wales, and conferring material privileges and concessions, which railway connects the colliery with the River Hunter at Hexham, about eleven miles above the Newcastle Harbour, at which terminus is situated a village and station area of fifty-five acres, with river frontage of 1425 feet. This railway, with the village, station, and river frontage, altogether comprising 110 acres, three shipping staiths, two locomotives, ample rolling-stock, weighbridges, workshops, steam-engines, machinery, coke ovens, sheds, and every needful appointment carefully provided and conveniently arranged for effectively and profitably working the colliery, and costing, independently of the colliery freehold, upwards of £120,000, forms part of the purchase. Secondly, the Great Northern Railway (Government line), which crosses the Minmi and Hexham line at about nine miles from Newcastle, affords, by means of a junction at this point, facilities for forwarding trains of coal, if desirable, to the Government cranes at Newcastle Wharf, which is effected at the moderate charge, for haulage, of 2d. per ton per mile.

The village of Minmi, which surrounds the workings and shafts, contains a population of about 1100 souls, who dwell in substantially-built brick and timber cottages, erected on the property, on leases of 21 years, at 30s. per annum per quarter acre. The hotels, of which there are four, are allowed double lots at 60s. per annum, with increased term. This ground rent, which at present amounts to about £200 per annum, will, of course, increase with the future development of the mine.

There are, besides the above, three large barges, holding together 640 tons, a powerful steam-tug the Tamar, 60-horse power, a dropship in Newcastle Harbour, a hulk in Hobson's Bay, stores of railway materials, and other plant, which, with everything appertaining to the colliery, will be included in the purchase, and of which an inventory may be seen at the offices of the company.

The dropship is a large hulk, conveniently and heavily moored in Newcastle harbour, fitted with 14-horse power engine and crane to discharge barges and load vessels of heavy draught with despatch.

With the present appliances it is quite easy to win and deliver 1000 tons per day.

In order to arrive at an approximate estimate of the value of this property, it may be mentioned that during the past nine months ending 30th September, the export from this mine amounted to—

76,496 tons screened coal	An average of 2033 tons per week.
2477 tons small coal	
423 tons coke	

which realised, together with the net profits of the steam-tug, £1500, a clear gain of £22,245. At the rate of delivery which has been realised since the 30th of June, the yield is equal to 139,924 tons per annum, which warrants the anticipation of fully 20 per cent. dividend on the whole capital. (The total quantity of coal shipped from Newcastle during the eight months ending 31st August, 1862, was 246,201 tons.)

The present proprietors, feeling assured that the chief seat of Australian trade and enterprise is centred in Melbourne, consider that by associating with a Victorian proprietary their interests will be greatly enhanced, and that a considerably increased demand for the produce of the mine will thus be secured. They have therefore agreed to dispose of this property to the company at the price of £150,000, but stipulating, however, that one-half of the payment shall be made in the shares of the company, reckoned fully paid up, and agreeing that a portion of the remainder, viz., £45,000, may remain on credit for two and seven years from the 1st February next, at an average interest of 6½ per cent. per annum; the balance, £30,000, to be paid in cash by convenient instalments.

In order that no possible disadvantage may arise by the transfer to the company, and also to duly induct the managers to be appointed by the directors, Messrs. James and Alexander Brown have consented to continue supervision at the mines and at Newcastle for the benefit of the company, free of charge, for a period of six months from the 1st February next.

The property will be delivered over to the company on the 1st day of February next, free of all liabilities, with a transfer of all existing contracts for forward delivery, and thus an extensive business will be commenced, without the slightest interruption.

As by the terms of the contract so large a portion of the purchase money will be represented and liquidated by the payment of 7500 shares, there remain only 7500 shares available for allotment to the public. It is not intended to call up more than £5 per share, say £3 seven days after notification of allotment, and the remainder at intervals of three and six months after allotment. £45,000 of the purchase money not being required until 1865 and 1869, no further calls will be made until then.

The deed will be in accordance with that adopted by the Newcastle Wallsend Coal Company.

The provisional directors will form the board of direction, and retain office until the first meeting of shareholders, to be appointed under an Act of Incorporation, limiting the liability, &c., in conformity with the deed of settlement, for which an immediate application will be made to Parliament, at which meeting five directors will be elected by the shareholders out of their number, the qualification for directors being 100 shares, and the votes of shareholders to be taken in manner following, viz:—

The holder of 5	and under	25	shares,	1	vote.
" 25	"	50	"	2	votes.
" 50	"	100	"	3	"
" 100	"	200	"	4	"

200 and every additional 100 one vote more, provided that no shareholder shall have a greater number of votes than forty.

For detailed information, the Secretary pro tem. will be glad to furnish the fullest particulars at the offices of the company, where plans of the property, together with the workings (authenticated by the Government Geologist and Mining Surveyor of New South Wales) may be examined, and the Deed of Settlement perused.

Applications for shares to be made, in the annexed form, on or before the 12th January, 1863, to the undersigned.

This company have the contract for the supply of Coals to the P. and O. Company's steamers with good prospects for further contracts in Melbourne.
JAMES LAWRANCE, Secretary pro tem.
Offices, pro tem., Lloyd's Rooms, No. 93, Collins-street West.

APPLICATION FOR SHARES.
To the Provisional Directors of the Melbourne and Newcastle Minmi Colliery Company. Offices—Lloyd's Rooms, 93, Collins street West, Melbourne.
Gentlemen,—I request you will allot me shares in the Melbourne and Newcastle Minmi Colliery Company, and I hereby agree to accept the same, or any less number that may be allotted to me, to pay the deposit thereon of 60s per share on the 20th January, 1863, and the further calls as and when they may be required of me, as also to sign the deed of settlement when required to do so.
Name in full
Residence
Profession or trade
Number of shares
Signature
Dated this day of , 186 .
A Share Register will be kept at the Office of the Company in Sydney, where transfers of shares on such registry will be received and passed.
Agents for New South Wales, to whom application must be addressed,
LENNON and CAPE, 136, Pitt-street, Sydney.
Sydney, 7th January, 1863

Since the publication of the foregoing prospectus, the original proprietors, Messrs. J. and A. Brown, have agreed that the net profits of this Company, shall be divided equally between the 7500 shares allotted to them and the 7500 allotted to the public, irrespective of the capital paid up on the shares held by the latter, the interest on the amount at mortgage being deducted from the profits on the latter shares.
LENNON and CAPE, brokers.

PROSPECTUS OF THE PEEL RIVER QUARTZ MINING COMPANY.
Capital, £12,000.
In 1200 Shares of £10 each.
The following gentlemen have signified their intention to take shares, and have consented to act as a Provisional Committee in launching the Company:—
JAMES DICKSON, Esq., M.L.A.
J. H. WILLIAMS, Esq.
P. N. RUSSELL, Esq.
For detailed prospectus see the HERALD of the 7th of January, 1863.
To admit of applications from the country, the Share List will be kept open until Wednesday, the 14th January, after which date no further applications of any kind can be entertained.
Application for shares in the annexed form may be made on or before the 14th January to the Provisional Committee, addressed to the care of Messrs. LENNON and CAPE, stock and share brokers, Terry's-buildings, 136, Pitt-street, Sydney, where the prospectus and forms of application, and all the information connected with the Company may be obtained.
LENNON and CAPE, brokers.

Form of Application for Shares.
To the Provisional Committee of the Peel River Quartz Mining Company.
Gentlemen,—I have to request that you will allot me shares in the Peel River Quartz Mining Company, and I hereby agree to accept the same or any less number that may be allotted to me, to pay the calls as specified in the prospectus, and to sign the Deed of Settlement when requested to do so.
Name,
Address,
Dated the 1862.

RAILWAY REFORM.—At a preliminary meeting of persons interested in the management of railways, held on Tuesday, the 6th instant, it was resolved that a PUBLIC MEETING be called at Mort's Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, the 9th instant, at three o'clock in the afternoon, to submit for adoption the following memorial to the Minister of Works.

"To the Honorable William Munnings Arnold, M.L.A., Minister of Works, &c., &c.

"The memorial of persons resident along the railway line and others, showeth

"That the present working of the railway by the Government is most unsatisfactory, as it appears to your memorialists to be based on false principles of economy, and your memorialists are of opinion that the time has now arrived when the arrangements should be conducted with more liberality.

"That the present Railway Time Table is not adapted to the wants and requirements of the public, and that instead of stimulating traffic and increasing residents on the different lines, the present arrangement will have the effect of compelling many of those now residing near the railway stations, to remove therefrom to the depreciation of the value of their properties.

"That in lieu of the present Time-table your memorialists would suggest that trains should leave Sydney daily, at 8 and 10 a.m., at 12 at noon, and at 2, 5, 6.30 and 10 p.m.; and that trains should arrive in Sydney at 5.30, 8.30, 9.30, and 11.30 a.m., and at 2.30, 4.30, 7, and 9 p.m. And that not less than three of the above trains should proceed from Sydney to Menangle and Penrith, and vice versa.

"That in addition to the above trains, your memorialists would suggest that suburban trains as far as Burwood or Homebush should run between the long trains. Your memorialists would therefore respectfully request that you will take the above premises into consideration, and adopt means to carry them immediately into effect.
ARTHUR T. HOLROYD,
Chairman of the Preliminary Meeting.

MONEY ORDER OFFICE, 293, George-street, Open for Issuing and Paying Money Orders from 10 a.m. until 3 p.m. daily, Sundays excepted.
R. A. HUNT, Superintendent.

ST. VINCENT'S HOSPITAL BAZAAR.—The Annual Bazaar to assist in liquidating the debt due on the purchase money on St. Vincent's Hospital, will take place in the George-street Markets, on MONDAY, 19th instant. Further particulars will be shortly announced.
J. D. DELANY, Honorary Secretary.

SCHOOL OF ARTS' DEBATING CLASS.—Annual MEETING, for Election of Officers and Revision of Rules, THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

FOUND, some CERTIFICATES of geneva. Apply J. THORNE, broker, 324, George-street.

LOST, between Mrs. Dunn's office, in Castlereagh-street, and Palmer-street, some REFERENCES. The finder will be rewarded by leaving them at St. Vincent's Hospital.

LOST, a POCKETBOOK, containing memoranda, and a cheque for £6 10s., payment of which is stopped. GEORGE E. CRANE, builder, Botany-street, Redfern. Five Shillings reward.

TEN SHILLINGS REWARD.—Lost, Black Newfoundland BITCH, white spot on chest. R. BRYANT, butcher, Glebe.

TEN SHILLINGS REWARD.—Strayed, from St. Peter's, Cook's River, one Bay MARE, star in forehead, both hind feet white, branded D on near shoulder. The above reward will be paid upon delivery to Mr. C. M'CAULEY, Cook's River Road.

STRAYED, from Wynyard-square, on Tuesday last, a Grey PONY, with bridle and saddle. Whoever will bring the same to Fitzroy Hotel, Woolloomooloo, will be rewarded.

MONEY.—Sums varying from £25 to £150 advanced upon the personal security of gentlemen holding Government appointments; strictest privacy observed to all communications, which must, in the first instance, be addressed to B. G., Box No. 204, Post Office, Sydney.

GOLD FRAMES.—Just received, a large assortment of the best quality, for SALE, cheap, to photographers and others, by T. S. GLAISTER, photographic artist, 253, Pitt-street.

WEST SYDNEY ELECTION.—All CLAIMS against Mr. Speer's Committee are requested to be sent, addressed to the Secretaries, at the Central Committee Rooms, Mr. Spinks', White Hart, on SATURDAY, the 10th instant.
ANDREW TRIMBLE, } secretaries.
D. MORISON, }

NOTICE.—The public are hereby cautioned against hiring or harbouring my indented Apprentice JOHN CARROLL, he having absconded since the 13th December, a warrant having been issued for his apprehension. Height, about five feet seven or eight inches; black hair, fresh complexion, and well-built. HENRY CAMPBELL, blacksmith, Church-street, Parramatta.

I HEREBY CAUTION the public not to harbour, give credit, or pay accounts to my Son MACQUARIE.
W. WALKER.
Newtown, January 8th.

THE SYDNEY MAIL.
PERMANENT ENLARGEMENT OF THE PAPER TO TWELVE PAGES.
The extraordinary success of this Weekly Family Newspaper has encouraged the Proprietors to make it still more worthy of public support. From and after the 3rd instant, the SYDNEY MAIL will be made half as large again. Each number will contain twelve pages instead of eight, as heretofore. This great addition to the size will necessitate a slight addition to the price, which for the future will be FOURPENCE, instead of Threepence, per copy. But while the space for reading matter will be increased by one-half, the price will only be increased by one-third. The difference is a present made to the subscribers.
The terms of subscription will be—
Single copy .... Fourpence
For FIVE Quarters (in advance) £1
The issue of the SYDNEY MAIL is now 8350 copies. It circulates in all directions over the colony, in all the adjacent colonies, and is regularly remitted to Great Britain. A great additional circulation is confidently anticipated for the enlarged issue. As a medium for advertisements the SYDNEY MAIL is second only to the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD. The terms for advertising are—

Two lines	One shilling.
Four lines	Two shillings.
Six lines	Three shillings.
Eight lines	Four shillings.

And 3d. (threepence) per line for every additional line for each insertion.
A considerable reduction is made where advertisements are continued for 3, 6, or 12 months.
All subscriptions and advertisements are payable in advance.

THE SYDNEY MAIL.—AGENTS for this journal must lodge their orders for the quantity they may require of the Town Edition with the counter clerk not later than 8 o'clock on FRIDAY EVENING.
*** STOREKEEPERS can be supplied at rates which allow an ample margin for profit, but must remit the amount of each order IN ADVANCE. Orders from the Country should be posted in time to arrive in Sydney by the Thursday morning's mail.
Publishing Office, Hunter-street, Sydney.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1480186

NEWCASTLE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONE OF THE NEW WESLEYAN CHURCH.

On Wednesday afternoon the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the new Wesleyan church took place in the presence of a large assemblage. On the platform erected for the purpose were the Rev. Messrs. Hill, Woolnough, Oram, and Doust; Mr. Caldwell, M.L.A., was also present, having come expressly from Sydney to perform the important ceremony of laying the foundation stone. The proceedings were opened by the congregation singing the 737th hymn, the Rev. Mr. Doust then engaged in prayer, followed by the Rev. Mr. Woolnough reading a psalm. The Rev. Mr. TURNER came forward and said, Christian friends, I now have much pleasure in calling upon Mr. Caldwell, M.L.A., to lay the foundation stone of the new Wesleyan church, as he so kindly promised; but before doing so (turning to Mr. Caldwell), I have to request, Sir, you will please take this bottle I now hold in my hand, and place it in the cavity of the stone, and with your permission I will read the document which the bottle contains. It is as follows:—"The foundation stone of the Wesleyan church, Newcastle, was laid on the 7th day of January, 1863, by John Caldwell, Esq., M.L.A., of Sydney, being the 27th year of the reign of her most gracious Majesty, Queen Victoria; Sir John Young, K.C.B., Governor of the colony of New South Wales and its dependencies; president of the Australasian Wesleyan Methodist Conference, Rev. James Watkin; president of the British Conference Rev. Charles Prest; W. Hill, 2nd minister of the circuit; Trustees:—Rev. Messrs. W. Hill, Stephen Rabone, Joseph Oram, Messrs. J. Daniels, D. T. Bishop, J. Caldecott, W. A. Hutchinson, J. B. Winship, W. Clark, G. D. Luly, J. Roe, and W. Steel. Architect, G. A. Mansfield, Esq. Contractor for masonry, brickwork, &c., Mr. William Black, of Sydney. Contractor for carpentering and framing trades, Mr. A. L. Elphinstone, of Sydney. Amount of the contracts £3445. Let the work appear unto thy servants thy glory unto their children, and let the beauty of the Lord our God be upon us, and establish Thou the work of our hands upon us; yea the work of our hands establish thou it. Signed, William Hill, second Wesleyan minister."

The Rev. Mr. HILL having placed the document, together with a copy of the *Sydney Morning Herald*, in the bottle, handed it to Mr. Caldwell, and continued:—I have now the pleasure to present to you, on behalf of the trustees, this silver trowel, as a memento of the interesting occasion, and with which you will please proceed to lay the stone.

Mr. CALDWELL, having performed the important ceremony, said he felt great pleasure in laying the foundation stone of a new Wesleyan church, in the second city of New South Wales. He stood before them, looking at their beautiful city, looking at their extensive shipping; and the magnificent scene around him, and the number of ladies and gentlemen present, almost tempted him to make a speech; but he felt, however much he might be inclined, that the present moment was inopportune, the Rev. Mr. Oram having to address them; it therefore would be wrong of him (Mr. C.) to take up any portion of the time allotted to that gentleman. He considered the present movement would be to the advancement of Methodism in that city. it was found that church accommodation was somewhat restricted in the colony, but he was happy to say that the Wesleyans had stood out foremost in finding church accommodation for the people; they did not require large ornamental buildings, but buildings suitable to the worship of God—they wanted comfortable buildings, not two or three temples that would take thirty-six years in building, the same as one in Sydney, and not finished yet—they did not wish for such edifices. Their present church would be an ornament to the city and a credit to them as a body. He was happy to see them exerting themselves in a great movement, for it was a great movement. Considering the small number connected with the Methodist body, he had not the slightest apprehension of their success; all they wanted was the same privileges as other denominations. There had been a good deal said lately about church endowment; that question was settled for the present, and probably for ever. He considered it would benefit them all, as each denomination now would know what they would have to do, and apply themselves to the great work. With regard to themselves in this colony, they had received several sums from the State which had been placed in the hands of laymen as a kind of supplementary donation, for the purpose of extending the word of God. They, therefore, had not received any direct aid. There was a glorious future for their ministers in this colony. Methodism would spread and prevail in the land. When he said Methodism he meant Christianity. He was rejoiced to be connected with such a body, and trusted from that day that Methodism would take a forward movement. If they all united and worked harmoniously and entered upon what they did with spirit, they were sure to be successful. He was pleased to meet them that day, thanking the trustees for the handsome present of a trowel, which was quite unexpected, assuring them he should ever esteem the gift. He considered it a great honour to take any part in the work of God, and was always pleased to give his services when required for a good purpose, thanking them for their presence that day.

The Rev. Mr. Turner read a letter of apology from the President of the Conference, the Rev. Mr. Watkin, stating that the steamer left for Melbourne on Wednesday, and the departure of the next boat was uncertain. He was therefore compelled to leave by the first boat, wishing them every success in their undertaking.

The Rev. Mr. ORAM delivered a very interesting and impressive address, pointing out in forcible language the doctrines of the Wesleyan Church, hoping they might be expounded with success in the new building. At the conclusion of the rev. gentleman's remarks, a collection was made in aid of the funds of the church, after which the company adjourned to the schoolroom underneath the church, where the ladies had provided tea.

A public meeting was afterwards held, Mr. Caldwell in the chair. A number of addresses were delivered by the various clergymen, and several select pieces sung by the choir. The evening was both agreeably and profitably spent.

The church, when completed, will command one of the most magnificent sites in the district, being situated on the hill, between Mr. Winship's and Mr. Bolton's houses, overlooking the sea, town, and harbour. The whole of the structure will be an imposing one, and one of the largest of its kind in this city. The style of the edifice is mixed gothic; length of church sixty-four feet, width thirty-eight feet, and is constructed so that galleries may be erected afterwards, if found necessary. The church will accommodate 400 persons with comfort. The proportions of the interior are good, and when finished, will be handsome and striking. It is expected the church will be open for public worship in June next.

The National school, a fine stone and brick building, is being erected in close proximity to the Wesleyan church; it is a fine noble structure, and will afford ample accommodation for a large number of scholars. I am given to understand the building is being erected entirely through the energy of four gentlemen who are responsible for one-third of the debt that will necessarily be incurred in erecting the school. No movement has yet been made to help these parties; it is to be hoped the public will take the matter up and assist to relieve those gentlemen of a part of their heavy responsibility.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

BY the Sea Breeze we have Adelaide papers to the 27th ultimo.

The *Register* of that date states that the most interesting portion of Stuart's diary, viz., from the 20th to the 31st of July, has been printed, and copies were sent off for home by the mail on the 26th ultimo.

After a passage of 105 days from Southampton, the Castle Eden had arrived at Port Adelaide with 307 Government emigrants.

The *Advertiser* states that the exports for the quarter ending September 30, 1862, are valued at £341,087, and the imports at £437,588.

Adverting to the weather and the harvest, the same paper remarks:—Summer weather has set in, and rain is much wanted for all growing crops. The corn on the plains is, for the most part, gathered. In the country districts the harvest is late; but take the colony through, the yield will be tolerably good, and leave us an immense surplus for exportation. In the present year we have exported about 50,000 tons of wheat and flour, besides supplying all our wants; in 1863 we shall probably have a still greater available surplus.

EXECUTION OF MALACHI MARTIN.—Wednesday, the 24th December, was the day on which it was appointed that Malachi Martin, the murderer of Jane Macnamamen, should suffer the extreme penalty of human law. At first the criminal was buoyed up by the hope of a reprieve, but for some days before his doom was consummated he must have known that there was no hope. In accordance with the new regulations the execution was carried into effect privately in the gaol yard. The representatives of the Press, some members of the medical profession, and one or two other gentlemen only were admitted by the Sheriff to witness the execution, which took place at eight o'clock in the morning. Martin's demeanour since the sentence of death was pronounced has been uniformly calm and quiet; he has been constantly attended by the priests of the Roman Catholic Church, to which he belonged. He has made no public confession of his guilt, although a public impression prevails, and not an ill-founded one, that he has confessed all to the priests who attended him. This belief is strengthened by the fact that on Tuesday evening last he requested to see the keeper of the gaol, to whom he said (after reiterating his previous statement that the witnesses had mistaken the month on which it was alleged the crime was committed), that "*Wilsen never saw the body of the girl.*" The most natural construction of this is that Martin alone committed the murder, and was therefore alone fully cognisant of the facts attending the disposal of the body. Otherwise how could he have known that Wilsen had never seen the body? This is the only open confession he has made, but it is certainly very significant. The Sheriff arrived about twenty minutes to eight, and in the presence of the officials and representatives of the press read over the death warrant, signed by the Chief Justice. Martin was then brought out, and the irons knocked off his ancles. Shortly after the clock struck the fatal hour of eight, the gaol bell began to toll, and presently came the criminal, dressed in white from head to foot. He was attended by the officials of the prison, and the priests. On one side of him was Father Russell, and on the other, Father Maurice Lencioni, who repeated the prayers of the Church for those about to die. Martin walked with a firm step, his hands clasping the rosary and crucifix, and his eyes fixed on the sacred symbols. He never flinched nor faltered, but ascended the steps of the scaffold with a resolute manner, as one who had taken leave of the world. He spoke no word—the priests ended their prayers—the executioner and his assistant approached, and completed their dreadful preparations. They then descended from the scaffold, on which the murderer stood alone. A deadly silence ensued—a minute elapsed—a harsh sound was heard—the drop fell—a few convulsive heavings of the chest followed—and all was over.—*S. A. Advertiser.*

DEPARTURE OF HOWITT AND HIS PARTY FOR VICTORIA.—On the 24th, the remains of Burke and Wills were shipped in the Havilah to Melbourne under the charge of Mr. A. Howitt and party. During the day all the flags of the vessels in harbour, and on the public and private establishments, were hoisted half-mast high, and at three o'clock most of the offices and shops in the town were closed, and business partially suspended. The explorers, with the remains, arrived at the port by the 3.30 p.m. train. A large number of persons had collected at the terminus, and the wharfs were crowded when the remains were put on board. His Worship the Mayor and Councillors waited on Mr. Howitt on board the steamer, when the Town Clerk read the following address:—

To William Howitt, Esq.

Sir,—We, the Mayor, Councillors, and burgesses of Port Adelaide, cannot allow the honoured remains of those dauntless explorers, Burke and Wills, who sacrificed their lives in the cause of Australian exploration, to pass through our town without expressing our high appreciation of their services, our sympathy for their sufferings, and our great grief at the final catastrophe which deprived us of two such valuable lives when, apparently, they were on the threshhold of home, and about to receive the congratulations of their fellow-colonists and friends.

We deeply sympathise with the colonists of Victoria in the loss they have sustained; at the same time we feel they should be proud of having such names as Burke and Wills to point to as memorials of their exertion to extend our knowledge of the land we live in, and we feel sure that you will not consider these expressions as empty words, when you remember your reception at the various townships in South Australia through which you have passed.

To yourself we have to express our admiration of the manner in which you have carried out the undertaking committed to your charge, and trust that the remainder of your journey may be as successfully performed as it has been hitherto: that you may have a pleasant passage hence to Melbourne, and that upon you arrival at your destination you may receive that reward from an enthusiastic people, which the arduous duties you have so successfully performed entitle you to expect.

Given under the hand of the Mayor, and the seal of the Corporation of Port Adelaide, at Port Adelaide, aforesaid, this 24th December, 1862.

EDWIN HARRIS, Mayor.
A. J. EDMUNDS, Town Clerk.

Mr. Howitt, in a few appropriate remarks, thanked the Corporation for their address, and also expressed his thanks for the sympathy, hospitality, and attention he had received in South Australia, and their promptitude in dispatching assistance, which the people of Victoria would not fail to appreciate; and concluded by thanking the inhabitants for thus showing their sympathy for the deceased explorers.

NEW ZEALAND.

BY the I. R. M. Co.'s steamers, Lord Ashley, and Claud Hamilton, we have Auckland and Nelson papers to the 1st instant; Otago to the 25th ultimo; Taranaki to the 20th; Lyttelton to the 27th; and Wellington to the same date.

In the summary of the 31st ultimo, for home, the *Daily Southern Cross* says:—

We are happy to perceive that there is a growing perplexity in the native mind. They are evidently uncertain how to act. The long-suffering policy of the Government puzzles them, and our Waipa correspondent states that the King and many of his adherents are anxious for peace. He also states that he was "informed the natives were willing to accept our laws;" and truly concludes that "if so, Sir George Grey has the game in his own hands." A letter from the chief Wiremu Hopihona (William Hobson), who is well known in Auckland, contains assurances nearly to the same effect. We hope that at this important crisis there will be more than a show of firmness, and that British law, instead of the "New Institutions," will be introduced among the natives should they submit. The chief danger of the King movement is the lawless spirit it engenders among the rude tribes who have espoused the cause of the Maori king. Matutaere is but a puppet in the hands of his nominal subjects, and if law and order are to be enforced, a firm policy must in future be adopted. Above all other things, justice, after the British model, must be rigidly enforced. It will be observed, however, that the change in the native mind has been brought about by the expressed determination of the Government to send a steamer up the Waikato, backed by the fact that a large military force is in the colony. The Avon has been purchased by the Colonial Government, but her draught is too great; and we understand that a steamer of a lighter draught is being built for the service in a neighbouring colony. It will be some time yet before she can be ready; but we trust the Government will take advantage of the present perplexity among the natives to put down the obnoxious King movement, and introduce English law. The Waikatos have sent delegates to the South, and we suppose their future conduct will be guided by the answers they receive. Meantime, let us hope for the best. The dark cloud which overshadowed the political horizon is breaking. Will it pass away without a storm, to be succeeded by the bright sunshine of peace and prosperity for both races in this colony?

Notwithstanding the "native difficulty," which does so much to retard us, the work of settlement is steadily progressing, and we do not know any field for settlement, taken as a whole, so good as this colony. Auckland presents many special attractions in natural resources, which no other province can boast of, and the climate is all that can be desired. The prospects of the coming year are far brighter than they were this day twelvemonth. In spite of many obstacles the colony has steadily progressed.

Our customs revenue is steadily increasing, and at this moment occupies the third place among the Australian colonies, being second only to New South Wales and Victoria. Our commerce is extending, and when the Natives' Land Act shall have come into operation, and British capitalists acquire the untilled and surplus acres of the Maori race, the agricultural produce of the country may be expected to do more than supply the home markets. Looking at all points, therefore, we have just grounds for congratulating the colony on its progress; and if a firm and English policy be pursued by the Government, we may reasonably anticipate that the work of pacification will steadily progress during the coming year.

The troops are, as at the date of our last summary, posted at Maungatawhiri; the camp, Otahuhu; Auckland barracks; and Point Chevalier. No movements of importance have taken place. Lieutenant General Cameron, C.B., returned to head-quarters by the Harrier, last week, after a tour of inspection of the southern garrisons. The health of the troops is good.

The only ship of war at present in harbour is H.M. s.s. Miranda, 17 guns, Captain Jenkins. H.M. s.s. Harrier, 17 guns, Commander Sullivan, is in the Manukau; so is likewise the colonial s.s. Avon.

MAN SEIZED BY A SHARK: TERRIBLE ENCOUNTER.—On the morning of the 22nd ultimo, between six and seven o'clock, an accident of a frightful nature occurred to Mr. T. Cooke (of the firm of T. and H. Cooke, cabinet makers, Queen-street), by which his life has been placed in imminent danger. It appears for some time past Mr. Cooke has been in the habit of bathing early in the morning in the river, and being a powerful swimmer took much pleasure in the diversion. On Monday morning he proceeded to Soldier's Point, for the purpose of having his accustomed bath, and entered the water alone—no other bathers having up to that time arrived. How long he might have been in the water is as yet unascertained, but whilst close to the landing point he was seized by an immense shark. By almost superhuman efforts he tore himself out of its terrible grasp and struggled to the bank, where ultimately after being twice again bitten and the flesh torn from his thigh and foot, he succeeded in landing. His escape from the jaws of the frightful monster can scarcely be considered otherwise than miraculous. The sufferer was found upon the rocks by other parties who had been led to the Point for the purpose of bathing, and amongst them were Mr. Denby and Captain Williams. Dr. Hooper was also quickly on the spot—he having been directed to the scene of the conflict by a person who had noticed the pools of blood colouring the water, and fearing something fatal had transpired, at once hastened for medical assistance. Dr. Hooper found Mr. Cooke most seriously injured, and in a state of collapse from loss of blood. He immediately sent for some brandy and blankets, as the sufferer was quite naked lying on the rocks. After a few minutes he seemed to revive somewhat from the shock, and being laid upon a door he was rowed in a boat to Smale's Point, and from thence carried to his home. Dr. Philson was then sent for by Dr. Hooper, and upon his arrival a consultation was held, and the wounds bandaged. As we have said before, three attacks appeared to have been made. Upon examination of the wounds, the *os sacrum* was found to have been fractured and the flesh much torn. The flesh on the right thigh was also fearfully lacerated, and the left foot shockingly mangled, the tarsal bones being bitten through. The sufferer lies in a very precarious condition, and great doubts are entertained whether the loss of blood and the shock to the system which he has sustained, will not terminate fatally.

LETTER FROM WIRIMU HOPIHONA.—A communication, of which the following is a translation, has been addressed to the Editor of the *Southern Cross*. The writer says:—"Salutations. I desire to tell you something—hearken. I have been to Tawhitiapaus. My reason for going there to meet the Waikatos, about the misunderstanding in reference to the steamer. The Waikatos say the beginning was bad. But since my visit they consent to end this trouble, and they accept my proposal to establish peace with the Maori and Europeans. A meeting took place, and they now perceive that good will be the result if the steamer goes there, because it is said that she is going to work and not to quarrel. I called at many places, and found the Maori people well disposed to the new regulations and laws, which are given to them that they may do good and shun evil. My desire to attend there was for the purpose of finding out the disposition of the tribes towards the Europeans who reside among them and eat and drink together as friends. Friend the Editor, these tribes wish you well, because Maori works are published by your newspaper, and another thing, your newspaper speaks the truth, and the Maori people know this. I do not state this for the purpose of urging you to print my letter. No; rather it comes from the heart. The Maori people will now have a channel through your newspaper of showing forth the good which is now working for us all. Your newspaper is constantly on the look-out, by day and night, searching out something interesting to us all. Friend the Editor, I now wish to ask you a question; but perhaps it may be out of your power to answer me now. Friend, what is the cause of their now lowering the price to 5s. and 6s. per bushel for Maori's wheat? and how is it that they keep up the high price sixpence per loaf for bread? The wheat is grown on this island, New Zealand, the bread is also made here, and the water is also here. I cannot possibly make out the meaning of this regulation. But perhaps you will be able to inform me through your newspaper. Do not forget. I will tell my Maori friends, and when I come back I will write to you again. From your affectionate friend, WIREMU HOPIHONA TE KARORE."

JOURNALISM IN AUCKLAND.—On the 1st instant, the *New Zealander* made its appearance as a daily paper. The early history of this journal is somewhat curious and interesting. The editor in introducing his new issue to the public, remarks:—"On the 7th of June, in the year 1845, the *New Zealander* was first published on a demy sheet, with great labour and under many difficulties and discouragements. The war in the Northern part of New Zealand, known as Heki's war, was then raging; refugees from the Bay of Islands and Wangarei were crowding into this town, and numbers also were flying from Auckland to other colonies in terror, or in despair of the future of the place. The time was not propitious for our enterprise, but the attempt, to the surprise of many, was made. Twenty-four subscribers formed our list of supporters; the celebrated despatches of Colonel Despard from Oheawhai were published in our first number, and, so great was the anxiety of the people to obtain possession of a copy, the continuous labour of the proprietor and an assistant at press night and day, for several days, was scarcely able to meet the demand, which after all required no more than about 2000 copies. The result of the sale was a box full of the 'shin plaisters,' in the shape of debentures for threepence and sixpence, which used to be issued by the tradesmen and storekeepers of that time, and which formed the only kind of 'change' which the lieges possessed in those days. No such thing as 'a copper' had ever been seen here by the oldest inhabitant, and Jeremy Diddler himself would have failed to borrow such a 'trifle' as a shilling or half-crown in the City of Auckland. The advent of Governor Grey at the close of the year '45 produced a speedy change in the aspect of affairs; the war was soon ended, confidence was restored, the 'shin plasters' vanished, and the sterling coin occasionally gratified the eyes of those who had been long accustomed to see only very dirty paper. From that time, Auckland, with occasional checks, has marched steadily onward; the *New Zealander* was enlarged; then published bi-weekly; then again enlarged; the size of the type reduced. Our present number is set up in an office in which we also execute the printing work for the Governments of the colony and of the province, and is printed in a press driven by steam power, in a chamber lighted by gas which is manufactured on the premises."

THE OTAGO GOLD-FIELDS.

The *Otago Times* of 25th December, publishes the following brief communication, from its Dunstan correspondent. It was brought down by Mr. Dodds, who arrived in town on the previous morning:—

"The news from Fox's rush is extraordinarily good. M'Gregor and party forwarded, per private escort, via West Taieri, an amount of gold stated at 128 lbs.

"A large number of packers have been in, and speak well of the place. Few are returning, except for provisions.

"Mr. Commissioner Branigan goes up to Fox's to establish an escort. Seven or eight thousand ounces are awaiting escort."

THE GREAT KING MEETING AT PERIA.

(From the Daily Southern Cross, December 11.)

THE following is a translation of the official *Maori Gazette*, issued by "authority," at Rangiawahia, after the great native meeting at Peria. It is the most important Maori document yet published:—

The speeches of the meeting at Peria, convened by William Thompson te Waharoa. To it came the chiefs of the distant districts (whenua), and on the 11th day of October, 1862, the debate commenced.

William Thompson stood up and said: The cause for which I have called you to come hither is this: it is sufficient for me to have set up the King, but it is for you, the chiefs of this meeting, to examine dispassionately the opinions (literally words) which may be published now (or spoken). The good or the evil regarding the road at Maungatawhiri and Whaingaroa, whether it (the road) may be thrown open or closed. These are the things you have to do.

Hohai then stood up and said: I am of Ngatiawa of Whakatane, and this is what I say. Let us search dispassionately, and if we see reason that the road should be open let it be open; but if we see reason that it should be closed up, let it be closed up.

Up stood Eparaima and said: I am from Ngati Parau of Whaiapu. I am a voice from the thousands five, 5,000 (*sic*). I am not willing the road should be opened, to pass from Maungatawhiri to Whaingaroa. If a man be disemboweled he dies; and if the road is opened in the centre of the island the like consequences will follow, therefore, let the road be closed up.

Up stood Haera te Titaha, and said: I am from Ngati Porou of Wharekahika. I am from within the twelve divisions which are unfavourable to the opening of a road through the centre of the island, because there is evil (or death) in it. Therefore let it be shut up (or discontinued).

Up stood Hemi of Ngati Mahanga. I came here to see the sun of Tawauwau. The letter of William fetched me here to see the sun of Tawauwau. Wherefore should any man jump on to my road to stop it up? My own is my piece of land, it is not just to obstruct my road.

William Thompson stood up and said: I called you hither, for it was a thought of mine to call you together. I saw in the newspapers that £500 had been given for the road (to Waipa), and 4s. a day to the men employed on it, and I thought that your pakeha friends were bringing evil upon you by what you were doing. I was suspicious lest the big guns should be brought by this road, which is close to Ngaruawahia. The Governor was right to be suspicious and to prevent us having guns and powder lest we should turn round upon him and destroy him with it; likewise, I am suspicious about this road lest the Governor should turn round and destroy me. What man is there who would not be suspicious and take care of his own body? The Scriptures saith that a man should care for his own flesh.

Then followed Kereopa te Rau of Rotorua, and he said: Do not eat the crackers warm. It is better to take them to the water and then they will be wholesome food. Do not drink quickly the tutu lest you should be made giddy; it is better to let it be a little time and then it will be fit for drink. In like manner if we are too hasty in giving our consent to this road to be opened, death will be in it for us. It is better, O tribe, to stop the road.

Up stood Reweti Manotini, of Ngaiterangi, and he said: This is great evil for us. My thoughts are in my words to you. I tell you what I think. this (the road) is a great evil for all of us. A flood will burst from this river (alluding to the road), if opened up; and I say, therefore, let the road be stopped.

Up stood Wiremu Haumu, of Ngatiraukawa, Patetere, and he said: Maungatawhiri and Whaingaroa must be shut up. There is death in these directions, if the road is not stopped. Therefore, I say, shut it up.

Up stood then another man, Matiu Wahapurua, of Ngatimaru, from Hauraki, and he said: I will not give consent for my grandfather's back-bone to be cut in two, therefore I say that Maungatiwhiri and Whaingaroa are to be shut up.

Up stood Ngairo Ko Kahuhunu, from Wairarapa, and he said: I come from the fish of Operoa (from the other end of the island). I am fearful about this road of Maungatawhiri and Whaingaroa. Let it be shut up: let the matter be ended.

Up stood Paul Kaiwhata no Kahunu, from Ahuriri, and he said: We do not know how this land is situated in Whaingaroa and Maungatawhiri. Who is the owner of it—the Maoris or the Pakehas? It is for the Waikatos to tell us this, that we may understand how it is situated.

In answer to this question, Herewini to Whakaete got up, and made a long explanation, which substantially is to this effect, that the land at Maungatawhiri had been partly sold to the Europeans secretly; that they had objected to the pakehas coming to Maungatawhiri in 1854, making it appear, on the whole, that the Waikatos were justified in the steps they were taking to stop the road in that direction.

Up stood Karaitiana of Kahuhunu, from Ahuriri, and he said: It is right when a piece of the king's land is mixed with land held by the Europeans, that all should be treated as the king's land. Therefore stop the road.

Up stood Wirihana ngati Kahuhunu, from Ahuriri, and he said: This land is in some measure situated like land that we have in our country; and I will vote with the majority.

Up stood Harawira Ngaiterangi, from Motunoa, a place in Tauranga, and he said: We say that the road shall be stopped, but the Waikatos can act as they like. According to the voice of our people, I say, stop it.

Up stands Hohaia Whakatane, and said: God made me a man, and he made this place for me to live in. Portions of this land have been parted with, and the Government want to get it all from us; but now it has come to this that no more can be parted with, and the road must be stopped up.

Petera of Ngatiawa, from Teawa of Atua, stood up and said: This is what I have to say: You must stop the road.

Up stands Te Hira, of Ngatihau, from Whanganui, and he said: I am only one; but I come here to carry the words of 500. Shut up the road.

Up stood Wiremu Toetoe, of Waikato, and he said: Listen to me, all you tribes of this meeting. I was the bad man in the reign of King Potatau (the First); but I have been to the countries of Europe, and I have seen the kings, each one who is sitting (or ruling) in that great country of Europe. The power, or jurisdiction of one king, does not overlap the power or jurisdiction of another king. From having seen these things, I first became aware that the idea of the natives in setting up a king for themselves was correct. Therefore, I say, stop the road.

Up stood Wiremu te Waharoa (Thomson), and he said: We have had sufficient on the former subjects (the roads). Now listen to me, this meeting. I have three roots of talk (subjects for discussion), to lay before you. Rent; shall we rent or shall we not? Shall we take credit; or shall we not? The old debts: shall we pay them or shall we not? The Europeans who are living within the bounds of the Maoris, shall we expel them, or shall we not? It is for you to consider these matters.

These things being accordingly considered by all the people, it was written down on paper:—

1st. We must love the pakeha who are remaining within our bounds who are of good appearance (well behaved); but the pakehas of evil appearance, we must expel them.

2nd. Rent is not to be consented to, at least at the present time (land not to leased), because these days are days of trouble and confusion.

3rd. Old debts are to be paid.

4th. Credit must no longer be taken.

5th. All disputed lands are to be inquired into by the Court (Wakawa) which shall examine and decide upon them.

On the 27th October, 1862, the King got up and said: Come here the men of the East, of the North, of the West, and of the South—come here to Waikato. We have always been a noble people. Although our skins are dark, let the understandings of the statesmen be bright; and let them adhere to law, to love, and faith.

Up stood Bishop Selwyn and said: Salutations to you Matutaere, the chief of Waikato. This is what I have to say to you. Let there be but one law—the Queen's law; let there be but one authority (mana)—that of God. Do not divide the law and make them two, lest there be confusion. O William Thompson, give up Waitara, that it may be judicially inquired into; also Tataraimaka, let it be returned to my widows (the expelled settlers). Let them return to their place (homesteads). It is for you Thompson and Matutaere to consent to this. If you hold Tataraimaka we and my widows must return across the sea, and leave this land a land of confusion.

Then stood up Kereopa from Rotorua, and he said: Listen to me, this meeting. I consented formerly that the question about Waitara should be judicially inquired into, but now it is impossible to do so. It may be compared to a sack of wheat, which has been spilt all over the ground. Who is there that can pick up the grains of wheat, and make the sack exactly what it was before?

Up stood Hoera no Ngatiporou from Whaiapu, and he said: It will not be right for the mana of the Queen of England to override the mana of King Matutaere. It is not possible to yoke a horse and a cow in the same yoke. This is what I think about Waitara. Why was it not judicially inquired into formerly, when it was easily possible to have done so? Do we not see that needles and other small trifles inquired into judicially when they are stolen, but Waitara, this great thing, left to be whakawaed (decided) by blood.

Up stood W. Thompson te Waharoa, and he said: O Bishop, if Waitara is to be inquired into, how about the king? You say that only there (in reference to Waitara) lies the difficulty. According to me, the king is the thing of most consequence. At the time we were fighting at Waitara your (plural) letters came to me, and they said, "William, go and make peace." There was no question in them about the king. I therefore went and made peace. When I had made peace I came back, and you then say to me, "O William, let down the mana" (king). Then I began to think that I was being humbugged (manuitea). Who can be prepared for the manifold tricks (raweke) of the Governor? I am preserving the island; but I am out of breath (exhausted). Who can parry attacks on every side?

CALIFORNIA.

WE take the following from the San Francisco papers to the 16th November.

The *Daily Alta* of the 15th, alluding to California in the rebel Congress, remarks:—The rebel Congress on a recent occasion passed resolutions recognising the "practical neutrality of California, Oregon, and the Pacific Territories." It is true that we have not as many men in the field in proportion to our adult population as some of the loyal States on the other side of the mountains, but the cause is not a lack of spirit, but our distance from the scene of the great struggle. We have cheerfully assumed the quota for which we were assessed for the support of the Federal Government. We have sent troops to the western frontier of Texas, and we have voluntarily contributed, so far, over 300,000 dollars in hard cash for the relief of the sick and wounded soldiers of the Federal army. In the nature of things this was almost all that it was possible for us to do. Our regret is that it has not fallen to our lot to perform a more brilliant part. It is not lack of patriotism that has kept us back, but the dreary wastes of the middle plains. If the rebel junta be pleased to regard this as "practical neutrality," of course we have nothing to say. The fundamental idea of the rebellion is, that the States constitute a community of absolute sovereigns. Under this declaration, then, the pirate Semmes would have no right to chase our treasure ships if they should come in his vicinity. The rebel junta says we are neutrals, and no belligerent has a right to plunder a neutral. It makes not the slightest difference that we say that we occupy no such attitude as that ascribed to us—that we are for the war heart and soul—and that if we were contiguous to the great battle-fields, the California contingent, in proportion to her population, would equal, if it would not exceed, that of any other loyal State in the Union, but all that has nothing to do with the case. The pirate must shape his course in accordance with the declaration of the rebel junta, and not by what we may say or do, and, therefore, if one of our treasure ships should hove in sight, it is his duty to fold his arms and let her pass. But though the exemption of our ships from capture should follow the act of the rebel Congress to which reference has been made, we should not advise the Pacific Mail Steamship Company or its ally on the Atlantic, to disarm their steamers and sail backwards and forwards hereafter without a sharp lookout. It is just as well not to throw temptations in the way of Semmes. He is an individual of easy virtue, and might succumb.

OPERATIONS OF THE CALIFORNIA BRANCH MINT.—The *Daily Alta* of 16th November says:—Some 100,000 dollars was turned out of the Mint yesterday. The institution at present is invaluable to Government, for its operations are more extensive than ever before. Government never needed its assistance so much, and the gold of California, Oregon, and the northern territory of Washington, together with the silver of Nevada territory, goes a long way in defraying the extraordinary expenses to which the Administration is subjected in efforts to suppress the existing rebellion. Thorough order and system prevail in every department, so far as we could judge from a brief visit paid to the Mint on yesterday. On entering the receiving room, the visitor first observes the depositor lay down before the receiving clerk his retorted amalgam, bars, or dust, as the case may be, which is then weighed by another and conveyed to the back part of the room, deposited on a dumb waiter and sent below into the melter and refiner's department. Here it is placed in the crucible, melted, and sent up to the Assayer's office, where a chip is cut off the opposite quarters of the bar, both weighing between twenty and thirty hundredths of an ounce. This is to ascertain its fineness, after which it is returned to the Melter and Refiner's room. Several deposits are now put together and melted down, two pounds of gold to one of silver in a melted state being the proportion. This is decanted into a kettle of cold water, which causes it to granulate. The granulations are sent up to the Refiner's room, where they are deposited in kettles set in boiling water, and nitric acid poured on, which possesses the property of dissolving all alloy in the gold. The gold metal settles to the bottom purified, the silver turned off like water, and the gold removed and placed under a hydraulic press, and afterwards in an oven and dried. The gold, after being pressed and dried, goes back in cheese shape. The maximum fineness of gold is 975-1000, the minimum 600-1000. The gold is again melted and run into bars, assayed again, instructions being given as to alloy. They are then run into ingots for melting. The ingots are one foot in length by two inches in width, and half an inch in thickness, and each of the value of 1500 dollars. These go to the rolling room, where they are rolled to a length of three feet each, and thence conveyed to the annealing apartment. In forty minutes they are taken out of the furnace, put into a trough and cooled so as to render them malleable, and capable of being rolled without cracking in the least. They are then spun out to a length of six feet each, and subjected to the cutting process. One thousand dollars, in twenties, drop from a single bar, leaving clippings to the amount of *500* dollars. The gold planchets, it should be stated, are besmeared with beeswax, it being a better lubricator than grease, which is used for silver coin. The planchets are next placed in a kettle of soap and boiling water, for the purpose of freeing them of grease, then dried, and forwarded to the adjusting room. In this apartment sit fifteen lady employees as adjusters. The twenty dollar pieces are weighed separately—if found to be too heavy, they are filed off, and if too light they must be remelted. The clippings, of course, are also melted over, being subjected to the same process as before. A double eagle weighs one ounce and seven one hundredths, eight and a half grains. The law makes allowance for a variation of half a grain, or about one cent only. Any excess beyond this is not permitted. The coin next goes to the milling machine, where the edges are raised, is again annealed, taken out, and run through a weak solution of sulphuric acid and water. In order that it may be thoroughly scoured and brightened, it is next placed in a sieve and run through basswood sawdust. The final touch is given in the coining room, the "twenty" being subjected to a pressure of not less than one hundred and seventy-five tons. The finished coin then finds its way to the Treasury, and thence into the pocket of the customer of Uncle Sam. The smaller coins are manufactured in the same way as that here given as an illustration of the *modus operandi*. The silver process differs in this, that after being melted, it is restored to a metallic state by a strong solution of chlorine—then called chlorine of silver—is put into vats, and purified by granulated zinc and sulphuric acid. After being pressed and dried like gold, it is also conveyed to the melter and refiner's room, and then goes through the same processes as the gold, until the bright "quarters" and "halves" gladden the visual organ of the Washoe miner, or his more lucky creditor.

BEAR SCALPS.—The Board of Supervisors of Marin County have ordered twenty dollars to be paid to the County Treasurer for bear scalps. The bounty is, we believe, two dollars per head for these varmints.—*Petaluma Journal.*

GAME.—The sporting season is now fairly at hand, and we are informed that never was there more game than this season. A gentleman on the steamer Alta, a little boat plying between this city and Hill's Ferry, says that up the San Joaquin the air is almost clouded with ducks, and that they are coming in daily by thousands and millions, to luxuriate on the numerous lakes and ponds in that region. Geese are not so plentiful as in former years; being hunted too much on this side of the Coast Range, they prefer the rich valleys on the other side. In Gilroy, San Juan, Pajaro and San Felipe valleys, most of the geese are prone to congregate early in the fall, and thence migrate, later in the season, to the Salinas Plains and other large valleys. There are no elk on this side of Pinoche Pass (a valley some twenty-six miles south of the San Luis Ranch, where the new Idria quicksilver mines are located); in this pass, and south and west of it, a few elk are found. In the low hills are abundance of grizzly bear, black-tailed deer, hares, rabbits, and quail. This is a very rich valley, and there are sixteen ranches (principally for stock-raising) taken up and settled upon, some few cultivating vegetable gardens, orchards, and vineyards. At the quicksilver mines two hundred persons are constantly employed at fair wages.—*Stockton Republican.*

HUGE OYSTER SHELLS.—The other day, two pair of oyster shells monopolised considerable space of the Washington-street sidewalk, adjoining Blossom's saloon, San Francisco. The largest measured some three feet by two, and, when closed, afford room for a bivalve big enough for the lunch of a small-sized family.

PITHY ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—From New York, on the 13th of November, H. W. Bellows thus acknowledges a contribution from California to the Patriotic Sanitary Fund. He says:—"Thirty thousand five hundred dollars more drop from the telegraph to-day. You pelt us so fast with your golden shower that it takes away the breath of our thanks, but we can stand it longer than you can. Blessings on the noble counties in the midst of which San Francisco stands such a splendid example."

MONSTER METEORIC STONE.—A meteoric stone of mammoth proportions fell in Tucson, Arizona Territory, some years ago. It measures four feet two inches in length, sixteen inches average width, and in thickness from one to ten inches—resembling much in shape a whale's shoulder bone. When rubbed, it resembles in colour polished steel, and its resonance when suspended is remarkable. This visitor from the upper air is of great weight, and, as a curiosity, will be highly prized. It is now at the quarters of the Federal Government in San Francisco, having been presented by the commanding officer at Tucson to the Department here.—*Alta California*, November 13.

DAIRY FARM NEAR STOCKTON.—The best dairy farm in the San Joaquin Valley Agricultural District is situate about two miles and a quarter north of this city, on the lower Sacramento or Woodbridge road, and belongs to Mr. J. Sarles. It consists of 1043 acres, and is wholly used for pasture. Formerly the land contained a great quantity of heavy oak timber, which has been nearly all removed, leaving only enough for the supply of the proprietor's family with fuel. Although a large proportion of this farm was submerged during the winter floods, there was a tract remaining uncovered by the flood large enough to admit of the stock being turned out daily during the winter. The milk stock numbers 150, but at the present time only 100 cows are giving milk. During the season, beside constantly running milk waggons into town to supply customers with the article, 9000 pounds of cheese were made and a large quantity of butter. The cows are brought in and milked twice a day—once about ten o'clock a.m., and again very late in the evening. Suitable buildings have been constructed wherein to milk and feed the cows, and troughs properly arranged to contain boiled food with which they are daily supplied. Dairy houses for the manufacture of cheese, keeping milk and butter, and everything appertaining to the complete management of a first-rate dairy establishment, are commodiously arranged, and situate near enough the dwelling-house to make access to them convenient, and yet remote enough to prevent the work from interfering in any way with the quietude and desirable conveniences of the dwelling.—*Stockton Independent.*

VINE-GROWING COUNTIES.—This is the height of the grape season, and the shelves of the hucksters' stalls, in the street and in the market-places, groan under the weight of magnificent clusters of Catawba, Muscatel, and Isabella. Santa Clara furnishes this market with more grapes, both as to quantity and variety, than any other county in the State. From the vineyards of this district no fewer than twenty-five thousand boxes have been sent to this market during the present season. The native grape commands six cents at wholesale, and ten cents in retail trade. The Isabella grapes of the prime quality bring from eight to ten cents wholesale, and the Catawba average seven cents per pound. Of the former, some 1500 boxes have been forwarded from Santa Clara to this market. Of the delicious muscatel few, comparatively speaking, find their way to town. Most of those sold here are grown in the San Mateo hot houses, and command, of course, high prices—all the way from forty to seventy-five cents per pound at retail. Los Angeles grapes were somewhat injured by the early rains, and of five hundred boxes, shipped by the Senator, on her last trip up, few arrived in tip-top condition. Some nine thousand boxes in all have been forwarded to this city from Los Angeles. These grapes bring on an average about two dollars and a half per box. The home demand in Sacramento, Napa, and Sonoma counties has been so great, that but few grapes have been sent here from these counties. Not more than three thousand boxes from each of the last-named counties have arrived during the season. Some six hundred boxes of very choice grapes from the region round about Mount Diablo, in Contra Costa county, have brought handsome prices here. The extensive vineyards in Sonoma County have produced an unusual quantity of excellent grapes the present season, few of which have been injured by either frost or rain. Colonel Haraszthy has had 160 acres of grape-bearing vines, and will manufacture not less than 75,000 gallons of wine. General Valejo's fine vineyard will yield more than 15,000 gallons, and Hood's Los Guilucos, Butler's, and other vineyards have produced great quantities of grapes, most of which, not used as such at home, will be converted into wine. The wine growing interest of California, already an important one, is bound to be excelled by very few, if any, of our home productions.—*Alta California*, November 13.

CAPTURE OF A MEXICAN DESPERADO.—Some time during the month of March last, a Jew pedlar was murdered at the New Almaden mines, and the body buried in the immediate vicinity. Suspicion at once attached to a notorious miscreant known as Juan Cordova. He eluded, however, the vigilance of the officers for the time, and escaped from the county. The next Juan is in Pinole Valley, where he enters a gambling saloon, upsets the tables, and "cleans out" the entire establishment. A murder is committed in Contra Costa county also, the victim again being a Hebrew pedlar. Juan is detected soon after selling goods, known to have been the property of the deceased Israelite. So the officers of the law determined to secure the desperado, whom they learned lived in a retired part of the Pinole Valley. On Tuesday night, between the hours of twelve and one o'clock, officer Hagy, accompanied by another citizen, repaired to the dwelling, and being admitted, went to the Mexican's apartment and found him asleep. On being aroused, he said he felt "*mucho malo*," and well he might, for he was suffering from wounds received in desperate conflicts previously, and also from sores caused by his own imprudences. This dangerous rascal always travelled heavily armed, and never stirred without his weapons. When arrested, there was found a small arsenal in his belt, consisting of one large size Colt's revolver, second size revolver, a fearful looking knife, and in his room a pet fowling piece, which he carried when hunting for human game. This desperate fellow is the legitimate owner of the most villainous face outside the walls of San Quentin. No artist living could catch correctly some of his fiercer expressions. He is now to be seen behind the bars of the station house, and it is to be hoped he will not soon be turned loose on this cold and heartless world.—*Ibid.*

AMERICAN ITEMS.

WE continue our extracts from the California papers.

Donald M'Kay, the well-known American shipbuilder, has just returned from a visit to England and France, where he personally inspected the iron-clad fleets now building in those countries. In a letter describing them he doubts the propriety of our building so many vessels of the Monitor pattern, as he evidently regards them as inferior to the large vessels building abroad for offensive purposes. Their lowness in the water, and inferior speed would, he thinks, put them at the mercy of the huge rams, for such they are, that compose the European fleets. The Ironsides, and the great ram building by Mr. Webb, he fears, will be the only two effective vessels in our navy for deep water purposes. Mr. M'Kay is high authority, and what he says should be heeded by the Navy Department.

The New York *Leader* charges that a regular system of auctioneering is carried on in that city in officers' commissions, and says the result of this infamous traffic is, of course, the perpetration of gross outrages on many worthy men, who, unfortunately, are without pecuniary recommendations. It is usual on the organisation of new regiments to enlist as recruiting officers popular men in the localities likely to produce volunteers, who are promised commissions as captains and lieutenants on the completion of their companies. After months of assiduous labour, the necessary company quota being enrolled, the recruiting officers who have raised the men are set aside to make room for beardless boys, whose only recommendation is the amount of the cheque paid to secure their commissions. The *Leader* concludes by calling the attention of Governor Morgan to this shameful practice. Verily, as John Van Buren said on one occasion, "The people of the city of New York are a commercial people."

GENERAL MEAGHER.—General Meagher, it will be remembered, was charged by a correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* with being too drunk to keep his saddle at the battle of Antietam. The following is an extract from a private letter, written by Judge O'Connor, of New York city, to a friend in San Francisco, under date of October 11th. The writer makes no allusion to the *Gazette's* story; he writes, indeed, as though he had never heard of it. He says:—"Our friend, General Meagher, with his usual good fortune, has escaped from the bullets, although exposing himself with his usual daring on the battle-field. At Antietam, particularly, he acted thus, and when cheering on his men had his horse shot under him, and was borne insensible from the field. He (Meagher) writes to me from Bolivar Heights, Va., October 4th, as follows:—'Well, I had another wonderful escape—How is it? Even to myself it seems incredible. The havoc in the brigade was fearful in the extreme. The four regiments comprising it exhibit to-day (though not half a dozen men are missing and not accounted for) something less than a force of 700 for active duty. The colours are in shreds—the flag-staff broken and splintered. My very best officers were shot dead on the field and fell everywhere about me. Nevertheless it was a magnificent victory for the army of the Potomac, and the Irish Brigade I am proud to the innermost heart to say, confirmed the reputation it had previously won.'"

A NEW GUN.—Joel Tiffany, of Albany, has constructed a new breech-loading cannon of singular capacity and promise. The great power, precision, and rapidity with which it can be discharged excite admiration and wonder. The difficulties heretofore experienced in this kind of weapon appear to have been successfully overcome. This cannon is designed for special service in one of our new gunboats, but seems admirably adapted for general use, whether in the swamps of Florida or among the guerillas on the border.

In some portions of the States workmen are scarce in consequence of the drain for the war. The labourers on the wharfs of this city have a society which numbers over five hundred members, who are pledged not to work for less than twenty-five cents per hour. Shoemakers are in demand in all the manufacturing towns, and we hear of places where masons and other mechanics cannot be obtained at any price. The same state of affairs exists in other states, and especially in the large cities.—*Boston Traveller.*

NEW MODE OF CONVEYING GOVERNMENT DESPATCHES.—The Cincinnati *Commercial* of 20th Oc-

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tober announces the arrival of Mr. David P. Green in that city, from Nashville, Tenn. It appears that Mr. Green made the trip from Nashville to Lebanon Junction in a buggy, coming through Franklin, Bowling Green, and Elizabethtown. He was accompanied by a lady, whose name, as a matter of delicacy, shall not be mentioned, who courageously offered to accompany him, and who performed a very important service for the Government—no less than carrying official dispatches from Governor Andy Johnson to William H. Seward, Hon. Horace Maynard, and the Secretary of War. These dispatches, and other papers accompanying them, weighing some ten or twelve pounds, the lady carried in a bustle, made for the purpose, about her person; also, about 300,000 dollars worth of Government claims, belonging to Mr. Green. They were stopped three times by different parties of guerillas belonging to Bennett's gang, and questioned pretty closely, but Mr. Green, who is an adept in the talking line, spoke so slightingly and sneeringly of the Yankees that he completely bamboozled the guerrillas, and succeeded in making them believe he was a rebel; so they did not search either him or the lady with him, whom he passed as his wife. The guerillas are fooled this time, and a Union lady has proved as smart as some of the Secession ladies about Washington were months ago. The lady is safe in this city, and Mr. Green has left for Washington with the dispatches, which he will deliver in person, and receive thanks, which he deserves, for the hazardous mission he undertook and successfully carried out.

Activity of the Missouri Guerrillas in their Dying Moments.—The St. Louis correspondent of the *Daily Alta*, writing on the 23rd of October, says:—The Missouri guerrillas are nearly all played out, and, like all other vicious animals, their dying kicks are the hardest. The most troublesome guerrilla leader still remaining in the field is the victorious Quantrel, who recently made a dash at the head of two hundred and fifty men upon Shawneetown in Kansas. He robbed the citizens, and then carried off nine of the most prominent as hostages for the proper treatment of any of his gang falling into Federal hands. A cavalry force is after Quantrel and will follow him up close. A majority of the guerillas lately marauding in this State are on their way to the South, while hundreds are every day surrendering themselves to our military commanders rather than endure the life of a guerrilla any longer. A party of two hundred, on the 17th, stopped the steamboat Emilie at Portland, in Callaway county, and compelled the captain to unload his deck freight, and then ferry the party, with their horses and pack animals, across the river, to a point two miles below. They did not molest the passengers, although the adjutant of the 13th Wisconsin Volunteers, with important documents, was on board. He gave his papers to a Union woman, who concealed them under her skirts, and then disguised himself as a citizen. When the Emilie returned to Portland to reload her freight, a battalion of Federal cavalry in pursuit of the rebels arrived, and felt cheap enough to think their prize had flown. As a specimen of rebel chivalry, let it be recorded that the main body of guerrillas embarked without calling in their own pickets, leaving the fellows behind to be gobbled up. This is chivalry with a vengeance! These guerrillas were on their way to Arkansas, and from despatches received yesterday, it is believed they were intercepted by a cavalry force sent from Waynesville by Lieutenant-Colonel Sigel, a brother of the Major-General.

Serious Conflagration in the Oil District of Pennsylvania.—The *Oil City* (Penn) *Register*, of Saturday, October 11th, contains the following particulars of the late disastrous fire on Oil Creek:—On Friday afternoon, about three o'clock a fire broke out on the Blood farm, at its intersection with the Tarr farm. The first fire broke out in the tanks of Mr. H. O. Filkins. As to how the fire originated there is considerable diversity of opinion. Without any prejudice, we merely think it must have caught from some of the numerous engines in the immediate vicinity of the Filkins well. The space burnt over embraces from eighteen to twenty acres. Most of this was on the Blood farm, and what was called Maple Grove. In this grove was the Filkin, Lloyd, and several other wells. Oil had been stored in this locality for the last three months, and, of course, a large quantity was on hand. Here, as well as above, the oil tanks were standing close together, intermingled with engine houses, offices, &c. On this territory were stored some 30,000 barrels of oil, in tanks and barrels, besides some ten wells, seven of which were flowing. To those who have never seen a fire from petroleum, we can give no adequate description of the scene presented to view. Some 150 tanks of oil were on fire in a short time. The flames went slowly but surely from one object to another. The fire leaped up the trees, forming the grove, to a distance of from 75 to 100 feet. All the men in the immediate vicinity were busy at work to assist in staying the fell work of destruction. The smoke rolled in thick volumes over the scene. Occasionally the sun would break through the thick cloud of smoke, revealing a sight of terrific grandeur and beauty. Amidst this stifling smoke, heroic men worked as manfully against their dreadful foe as if they had been on the field of battle contending with the Southern Confederacy. In these few hours men enacted as daring deeds as were ever done on any battle-field. Men—noble brave men—stood upon tanks of oil which have been deemed as dangerous as a powder magazine, and bravely battled against the flame, and were almost stifled by the smoke. All that human foresight and exertion could do was done. But it was all in vain. It is true that some houses, and the refineries of Messrs. Barrows, Scott, Battles, and Co., were saved, but the remaining portion of the ground was burned over. After six o'clock the fire ceased raging, for the simple reason that there was little or nothing left to burn. The whole space, before occupied by tanks, wells, engine houses, offices, and dwellings, was swept clean. Maple Grove, which we have often admired as one of the finest ornaments of Oil Creek, is no more. The charred and blackened trees will long remain a monument of this sad disaster. During the conflagration Oil Creek took fire and presented a grand sight. By the united exertions of the people assembled the fire was put out. From a hasty examination, we should think the loss will not fall far short of 100,000 dollars. Some 25,000 or 30,000 barrels of oil were consumed, together with numerous engines, &c. The oilmen took their losses coolly, and were rebuilding their derricks amidst the smoking ruins.

Reminiscences of the Rebel General Maury.—One of the most prominent rebels reported killed at the late battles about Perryville, is the Brigadier-General Henry Maury of Mobile, who had command of a brigade of Alabama troops. During the raids of General William Walker upon Nicaragua, a few years ago, Maury was one of his most active partisans. He recruited about 150 men, and proceeded in the schooner Susan to reinforce Walker who had gone on his final expedition, but, when within a day's sail of their landing place, the Susan was wrecked upon a reef, and the party lost all their arms and baggage. They were also in danger of losing their lives, when a British war steamer took them all off and landed them safely again in Mobile. Maury manifested his gratitude for his preservation by insulting the British officers and sailors during the voyage, and by challenging the British captain, an act to which the latter wisely did not reply. On other occasions, however, Maury was more successful in involving himself in duels. Among others he fought and wounded the famous French adventurer, Captain De La Riviere, who became so well known for his success in turning the head of silly fashionable women whom he met in society. The most notorious of these was the case of the wife and daughter of Mr. Blunt of Mobile, who became infatuated with the captain. Both of them ran off with him and for several months succeeded in eluding the pursuit of Mr. Blunt and the legal authorities. They were at last discovered at Hoboken, in New Jersey, and were forcibly separated from the object of their infatuation. A French wife of the captain finally came over from Europe and made herself known, and about the same time a second wife turned up in Philadelphia.

A Negro Murders Twenty-three Whites in Minnesota.—Joseph Lagree informs us that among the prisoners taken by Colonel Sibley, was a half-breed negro, named Augustus Godfrey, who has taken an active and prominent part in the massacres, led the attack on New Ulm, and exults in the fact that he murdered seventeen whites one night, and twenty-three in all. Joe has known him for a number of years, and has repeated to us the following conversation with him:—Joe—Gus, I saw you up New Ulm. Negro—Yes, I was there; and I tried my best to send a ball to you. Joe—Why did you do this? Negro—I was forced into it. I had to do it. In reply to an inquiry whether he killed more whites in the battle, he said he did not know. Joe says he afterwards learned from Indians that this negro came in one night and said he had killed seventeen whites. Little Crow boasted to Red Legs that Gus had killed in all twenty-three whites, and would kill many more.—*Moukato Record*.

One of the Causes of our Failure.—The *Boston Traveller* is of opinion that the chief cause of their military failures is the want of a good cavalry force. When the war broke out Government resolved to have no cavalry, or very few. This senseless determination was soon revoked, and an enormous cavalry was fixed upon, as one extreme led to the other, the just measure being utterly unattainable. A large number of cavalry was desirable, but it requires much time to train horsemen, and we had little time and few teachers. Our true policy was, to form a small cavalry force as soon as it could be done, for early action, while a much larger one should have been trained for the future. Had this course been pursued, we should now have had at our command a body of horse that might have sufficed to render invasion of the North all but impossible. Aiming at too much, few good horse soldiers were got by Government, and finally many cavalry regiments were converted into infantry. The enemy have a good cavalry, men who began their career as a sort of irregular light horse, but whom service and success have converted into as efficient a military body as can be found in the world. The South has always been famous for its horsemen, but between mere horsemen and a regular cavalry there is much difference; and the latter we might now have had if proper measures had been pursued, and it would have been of inestimable value to us at this time. Men who could charge vigorously, using the point and edge of the sword, would have been exactly the force to hurl against the enemy's masses that were about to enter Pennsylvania. They would have made their defeat certain, and would have rendered their retreat impossible. As matters are, the Secessionists appear to have the same advantage over us with respect to the cavalry arm that we have over them with respect to the naval arm. We entertain no doubt of the abilities of our armies to beat the enemy, if they should be well led, but we regret that they are not stronger in cavalry, which is useful in winning battles, and in preventing a defeated foe from rallying. If the war is to go on, and the cavalry arm should receive the attention its value ought to secure for it, it is to be hoped that means will be taken to render it thoroughly efficient, so that no more such disasters shall occur as have appeared in Virginia, only because our horse had not been properly cared for by Government. Above all, let strong horses be provided, as good mounts are indispensable, and we should be better off without cavalry than we could be with a cavalry badly mounted. The horse and the man should alike be good, or they must be worthless. There is no medium in the business. The cavalier who is not first-rate, is good for nothing. Strong heavy horses are necessary for cavalry who are to be employed in the charge. Brave and accomplished as were the heavy cavalry of the English at Waterloo, they could have done but little but for the weight and good condition of their horses. It was said that the spectacle, when they charged the French horse, was of men on horses charging monkeys on goats, so much smaller were the gallant Frenchmen and their steeds than their antagonists. The weight of the English horse did as much as was done by the bravery of their riders. Let us imitate the English, and mount some of our best men on the best trained horses that can be had, at any price. That done, we shall have a cavalry superior to the Southern horse; a body of soldiery worthy to be mentioned in history and in poetry with the "noble six hundred" who died and became immortal at Balaclava.

Adventures of a Soldier in the Army of the Potomac.—Annexed we give an extract from a private letter by an old California resident to a friend in this city. The writer is Captain James P. Speer, of the 11th Regiment Pennsylvania Reserve Corps. Captain Speer is brother to the Rev. William Speer, formerly missionary to the Chinese in San Francisco, and who is now at Lake City, Minnesota. Writing from Pittsburg on 1st October last, the captain says:—"* * * We were ordered to march through Manassas and Fredericksburg to Richmond. When we arrived at Fredericksburg we were ordered to remain there, for fear the rebels would come overland and attack Washington city, and there we stayed six weeks. From that point we were shipped down the Rappahannock and up the York river to White-House Landing; marched over to Mechanicsville, where we were stationed when the seven days fight began. We were on the extreme right of the line, while most of the other troops were across the Chickahominy. So the rebels thought they would pitch down on us and cut us to pieces before we could obtain help from the other side, but they caught a Tartar, as the reserved corps stopped their whole army and kept them back all that day and night (26th June). They never moved us an inch, and we cut them up terribly. The next morning we opened on them again, but received orders to fall back to Gaines's Hill, as Jackson was marching his army of 60,000 to 80,000 around, attempting to outflank us. We marched back quietly and leisurely, and, taking up our position, waited for them. They came up a while after noon, and then and there we fought one of the most bloody battles of the war. We kept them back until dark, when they broke through our lines and our regiment was entirely surrounded and over-powered. I fell before they surrendered. I was shot through the right thigh close up, the ball just grazing the bone and artery. A second ball struck me in the left shoulder, and glancing round came out near the middle of my back; another struck my hat and still another passed through my coat. I fell at the foot of a large tree and fainted from the loss of blood. The rebels robbed me of everything I had—purse, sword-belt, and hat. I had thrown away my sword and revolver when I fell, knowing that they would be taken by some thieving rascals. There I lay until near daylight next morning, when some rebels helped me over to a small house which had been taken for an hospital, but I could not get a surgeon to examine me for twenty-four hours. I was left lying in the yard, exposed to the weather for a week, then got into the house for about twelve days; I was then taken to Richmond and left in the street two days, when we were sent to Aiken's Landing and once more got under the glorious old stars and stripes. I was pretty nearly starved when I got to Baltimore, as the rebels fed us mostly on paste (flour and water boiled). I went to Washington, obtained leave of absence for thirty days, and have been at home ever since, but expect to return to duty next week."—*Daily Alta*, November 15.

Among the facts developed by the inquiries already made by the Military Commission, of which General Hunter is chairman, is the strange one that not a single rebel was wounded, or in any manner injured, during the so-called defence of Harper's Ferry. Our artillery, under Colonel Ford, appears to have been handled with especial desire that there should be "nobody hurt."

On the morning of November 7th, a heavy snowstorm began to fall in Virginia, but the army of M'Clellan continued in motion. The impression prevailed among military men that, notwithstanding the snow, M'Clellan was leading his troops through a gap in the Blue Ridge, near Front Royal, into the Shenandoah Valley. Whether there is any considerable portion of Lee's rebel army still about Winchester, whose retreat toward Gordonsville would be thus cut off, is not known—only that the very crossing into the valley shows that M'Clellan believes there is.

Area of the Great Lakes.—The late Government survey of the great lakes gives the following exact measurement:—Lake Superior—greatest length 355 miles, greatest breadth 160 miles, mean depth 988 feet, height above the sea 627 feet, area 32,000 square miles. Lake Michigan—greatest length 360 miles, greatest breadth 108 miles, mean depth 900 feet, height above the sea 587 feet, area 20,000 square miles. Lake Huron—greatest length 200 miles, greatest breadth 160 miles, mean depth 300 feet, height above the sea 514 feet, area 20,000 miles. Lake Erie—greatest length 250 miles, greatest breadth 80 miles, mean depth 200 feet, height above the sea 555 feet, area 6000 miles. Lake Ontario—length 180 miles, mean breadth 65 miles, mean depth 500 feet, height above the sea 262 feet, area 6000 square miles. Total length of five lakes—1345 miles; total area —84,000 square miles.

The Crops, &c., in Iowa.—The yield of wheat in Iowa is estimated at 20,000,000 bushels this year, being 1,750,000 bushels more than the crop of 1861. There have been 1,325,000 acres cultivated this season in corn, which will yield 76,250,000 bushels—an excess over the crop of last year of 16,000,000 bushels. Oats will reach 10,000,000 bushels, hay 1,000,000 tons, sorghum 3,000,000 gallons, and potatoes double last year's quantity. The State will be able to export this year 175,000 cattle and 900,000 hogs. The increase of sheep has been about one-third during the past year, making the number in the State 350,000.

Casting New Artillery.—The seventh of the 15-inch Dahlgren guns, made at the Fort Pitt works, has just been cast. Since the completion of the new foundry the work of casting these monster pieces of ordnance has been carried on in it exclusively. Two immense pits have been built, side by side, and with two flasks the castings are made in the two pits alternately, the guns requiring nearly a week in the pits to cool. In the old foundry the material was conducted from a range of three furnaces along one side of the foundry to a pit at one end, by means of long ranges of troughs intersecting and finally collected in a pool at the edge of the pit. In the new foundry the two twenty-five ton furnaces have been located equi-distant from the pits, and a comparatively short line of troughs conducts the metal direct to the mould. The labour of casting is thus greatly simplified and lengthened, while the pouring of the gun occupies but a comparatively short time. But one of the immense cranes, worked by steam, is yet put up in the foundry, but it has been tested by lifting an entire flask and mould into the pit, and lifting out one of the rough cast guns—nearly 78,000 pounds.

Tobacco is bringing higher prices at present than at any time within the memory of the oldest member of the trade.

During the past week a number of negroes were sold in Lynchburg, ranging at prices for men at from 1300 dollars to 1700 dollars, and for women at 1100 dollars and 1550 dollars.

The Raleigh *Standard* says it is reduced to a certainty that the counties east of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, not now under the control of the Yankees, but which may be in a few months, will produce about 1,500,000 bushels of corn, besides an amount of bacon and beef cattle beyond our ability to conjecture. The *Standard* calls on the Confederate Government to protect the people from the Yankees, or else remove the surplus crops before they fall into the hands of the Union army. Next to the subject of sustenance, that of fuel commands the greatest attention in Richmond, and will continue to do so so long as the apprehensions of a short supply and enormous prices loom up in the wintry future. An inspection of the coal yards and wood wharves along the basin showed a very limited supply of coke and bituminous coal on hand, but a rather good supply of wood. Of the latter, extra pine was selling readily at 12 dollars per cord; other qualities at 11 dollars per cord; oak and hickory (mixed) at 15 dollars per cord. Large lump coke was selling at 12 dollars, and hall coke at 7 dollars per ton, with a limited supply.

All the school-houses in Louisville are now used for hospital purposes, and the schools discontinued. The churches will be devoted to similar purposes if necessary, and the *Journal* says there are many palatial mansions of the rebel sympathisers which would make first-rate hospitals. A large Government building is soon to be erected.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* says that some two years ago, an old gentleman, living in Paris, Ky., emancipated about twenty of his negroes, and sent them into Ohio, where he gave them farms. They prospered. Now, the old gentleman, for his patriotism to the Government, is driven from his home in Kentucky, and finds an asylum with his former slaves.

One of the arrows discharged by the Indians in the recent massacre at Madelia, was taken from the body of one of the victims on the day after the fatal occurrence. The arrow penetrated through the heart to the depth of twelve inches. The Indians discharge these instruments with wonderful accuracy and terrible effect. Instances were seen of their having gone entirely through the body.

The Cincinnati papers make mention of a remarkable surgical operation performed in that city on a rebel soldier named William Stapleton, who was admitted on the 5th of May last for compound fracture of the femur of the right leg; a ligamentous union took place, by which the limb was shortened four inches. On the 27th of the same month, Dr. John Davies, assistant surgeon, thinking he could help the man, re-fractured the limb and applied a new splint, invented by himself, the result of which operation was that the leg attained again its natural perfection, and the man is now doing well.

There is, according to the census, an excess of 733,258 males over females in the United States. This fact is noteworthy, and ought to quiet the apprehensions of those who feared the war would cause an undue preponderance of women after peace was declared. No matter how bloody the war may be, or how long it may last, it cannot make away with three-quarters of a million of lives. The waste of life may make the sexes nearly even; but even then we shall be better off than England, where the females are in excess by nearly a million, and the social problem of the day is how to provide them with husbands or occupations.

A day or two ago a case of deliberate self-mutilation occurred in Toledo. A man who had enlisted at one of the recruiting offices went to the recruiting officer and offered him twenty-five dollars to be released. Of course the officer declined. The next that was known of the dissatisfied recruit was his application to a surgeon to have his foot dressed, the large and two or three of the other toes on one of his feet having been cut clear off. He suffered severely, but would not communicate the manner in which the mutilation was effected. He has secured what he desired, release from military service, but at what cost of manhood and physical suffering and inconvenience.—*Toledo Commercial*.

The copyright of Dr. Kane's work, which Mr. Childs, of Philadelphia, has paid over to the heirs of the lamented author, is 66,000 dollars—a larger sum than was ever realised on a book by any author in the English language. The nearest approach to it was in the case of Lord Macaulay, whose publishers paid him £11,000 for his history of England.

Three fresh crinoline sacrifices are reported from England. Two bar maids burnt to death by their distended skirts taking fire, and one factory girl drawn into machinery by the same means and crushed to death.

Several young men, in order to escape the much dreaded draft, shipped on board the barques Virginia and Elisha Dunbar, of New Bedford, which were captured by the rebel steamer Alabama.

The physicians pronounce that Birkbeck, who recently died in gaol at Nevada, Cal., poisoned himself by eating phosphorus from the ends of matches.

Major-General Sumner has declined a public dinner tendered by the common council of Syracuse, New York.

The Secretary of War has ordered that no more contrabands be sent into the State of Illinois.

The Savannah *Republican* of the 24th October contains an earnest appeal for lead. It says the people of Charleston have pulled up their lead pipes, and contributed 60,000 pounds to the Government, and that the Confederate Government will issue receipts for all leaden pipes and other fixtures, and bind itself to replace them at the close of the war.

The execution of the draft was attended with great excitement in Cleveland, Ohio, particularly among the Germans and Irish, who were persuaded that the matter had been so arranged as to free the richer class. Three hundred infantry and artillerymen with a cannon were called out, and the draft was proceeded with.

A soldier who was in all the battles before Richmond, remarks that "it is astonishing how indifferent to danger a man becomes in action, after being in a short time. While supporting the battery some of our men lay down on the ground and slept soundly, utterly regardless of the shells that were bursting around them. If I had not seen this, I certainly would never have believed it."

It appears by the accurate State and county maps in charge of Mr. Burr, of the Post Office Department, that the distance upon the roads travelled by the Stuart cavalry between Conrad's Ferry and Chambersburg is just about eighty miles. As they left the former place at eight o'clock on Saturday morning, and reached the latter on the afternoon of Sunday, the time consumed in the march was about thirty-three hours, and it is therefore one of the most extraordinary military movements in ancient or modern times. If General Pleasanton's cavalry was at Sharpsburg when it started to intercept Stuart, then its march to Conrad's Ferry was forty miles, which is a great one to make in twenty-four hours. "Blood has told" this time, for had it not been for the remarkable endurance of the Southern horses, they would assuredly have been cut off.

Stragglers from General Lee's Army.—A correspondent of the Lynchburg *Republican*, writing from Winchester, states with sorrow that if it had not been for stragglers, who deserted their ranks, the victory at Sharpsburg would have been the most complete of the war. At least 20,000 men disgraced themselves by fleeing from the field in the face of the enemy, and what is worse than all, a large portion of them wore brass on the collars of their coats, and straps upon their shoulders. It is said that General Lee intends having every man who bears the title of an officer, that deserted his post on that trying occasion, brought before a drumhead court martial, and, if possible, have them cashiered and placed in the front ranks with a musket. The stragglers, it is said, now number 30,000.—*Grenada (Miss.) Appeal*.

TAHITI.

We are in receipt of the *Messager de Tahiti* up to the 14th ultimo.

The British war steamer the Charybdis, 21 guns, with a crew of 270 men, arrived at Papieti on the 26th of September. She left on the first of the following month.

The *Messager* of the 12th October announces the promotion of M. le Comte Pouget—40 years in the service of the State, of which twenty have been served at sea—to the grade of officer in the Legion of Honour. The following gentlemen are announced by the same authority to have been nominated Chevaliers of the Legion of Honour:—M. A. M. B. Benol, M. J. B. F. Dubois de la Valette, and M. H. Y. M. Robert. A military medal has been conferred by the Emperor on Dupont Jean.

A system of postage stamps has been adopted at Tahiti by the local Government.

The brigantine Tawera left the port of Peru on the 15th of September, and arrived at Papieti on the 7th of October, thus accomplishing her voyage in twenty-two days. This, in connection with the new postal arrangements of the Government, gave great satisfaction to the Tahitian population.

The cultivation of the vanille and other productions of Tahiti, still occupies the attention of the Government.

The Supreme Tahitian Court, during its session in the month of September last, decided sixteen causes between native litigants. The adjudications, signed by the Greffier Poafai, are published in Tahitian and French, in the *Messager* of the 9th of November last. Nine more causes were decided by the same Court in October.

Seven young Tahitians left on the 3rd of November, in the Isis for France. They are to be educated by the brotherhood of Christian Instruction at Nantes.

Amongst them is the Prince Tuavira (Joinville), the fourth son of the Queen Pomare.

During the first nine months of 1862, the number of births amongst the Tahitian population exceeds that of the deaths by 72 souls.

Foreign ships were stated to have appeared in the Puamotus, and, by concert with the native chiefs, to have carried off several unfortunates into slavery. The Government of Tahiti, justly indignant, sent the war steamer La-touche Treville to investigate these alleged acts of piracy, and a warm remonstrance was promptly addressed to the chiefs by M. De La Richerie, the Imperial Commissary. The Chilian vessel Mathias Salvinus reported that outrages of this description had taken place in the Mangareva Group—to the south-east of the Puamotus—and the report criminated the captain and crew of some three-masted vessel under the flag of Peru. The same sort of kidnapping had been tried on at the Marquesas, but had there failed through the confidence of the natives in the French authorities. These, when referred to, of course refused to sanction the nominal engagements which had been made. The La-touche Treville, under the command of M. de St. Sernin, proceeded, towards the end of November, to the Island of Makimo, and there captured a vessel named the Mercedes de Wholeig, under Peruvian colours. The prize was placed under the command of M. Parayon, an officer attached to the La touche Treville, and carried off into Papieti. It appears that the Peruvian vessel had been ten or twelve days at Fakarava, and had there secured twenty-eight natives. At the time of her capture she had 151 Polynesians on board, belonging to the islands of Motutonga, Tasuea, Katiu, Kauehi, and Fakarava—all French dependencies. A man named Graodet—a Frenchman—was found on board, whose name was not in the list of the crew. He appears to have taken an active part in the shipping of these unfortunate beings, and has been committed to prison in Papieti. It is said that another person (a *foreigner* says the *Messager*) is seriously implicated in these disgraceful proceedings. The papers of the Mercedes de Wholeig are declared to be very unsatisfactory, and it is moreover remarkable that her name was not to be seen where it ought to have been placed—at the stern of the vessel, and elsewhere. The pretended captain is borne on the books as "pilot." The pinnace of the vessel escaped, but the French authorities hope to capture it shortly. The natives were lured on board by the people of the vessel. Ninety-one of the kidnapped natives were put ashore at Fasite, the remainder being brought to Tahiti to give evidence at the trial of the guilty parties. Prince Ariiane was one of the first who mounted the deck of the Mercedes.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

We have received Honolulu papers to the 11th October inclusive. A large portion of their space is devoted to American war news, or to matters of a purely local character. A sanitary commission had been appointed by the King to investigate the causes of the decrease of native population. Preliminary steps were being taken for the establishment of dispensaries throughout the country. The growth of cotton for export had been commenced in Molokai. Another new inter-island steamer, called the Annie Laurie, had commenced running.

THE COLLISION.

Answer to "One who has Commanded a Steamship."

To the Editor of the Herald.

Letter VI.

Sir,—I have to request that the quotations from the case of the Duke of Sussex, in my letter in your issue of the 8th of January, may be read after the last paragraph but one in the second column, from which it has been accidentally displaced by my fault.

I am quite prepared to meet your correspondent on the points at issue, if *he will state them with precision, and support his views by an accurate quotation from the evidence.* I have taken nothing for granted, and have given the words of the witnesses as the best guide to their meaning. This your correspondent has not done. I agree with him respecting the defects of the enquiry. He states, however. "That one thing only was decided by the enquiry—the *want of order and discipline* on board of *either vessel.*"

I ask him to point out a *single* example of this want of order and discipline in as far as the Kembla was concerned, from the evidence of either side. I doubt if any man who says so can have read it carefully or with a fair mind. The conduct of the chief officer, supposing he did not give a wrong direction to port, was an example of perfect management, and he was supported by the ready obedience of all under him. The random charge of your correspondent is perfectly unsupported by a shadow of fact. My letter (the 5th), answered all he has alleged about the practice of the sea, but he is wrong in his facts. The Hunter *did change* her course, according to the evidence of her own witness, the master of the Highlander, who says that the Hunter hauled up a little to the eastward, and adds, "I saw the Hunter's red light when she crossed me on the starboard side; I saw it again a few minutes before the collision." And again, "I saw the Kembla alter her course; when about two miles from me she put her helm a-port and distinctly showed her red light." It was no fault of the Kembla that the red light of the Hunter was afterwards removed. Her green light was never seen by the Kembla until she starboarded, and immediately before the collision.

Now I do not rely on these points at all. I assume that every master of a steam-vessel is for himself the sole judge whether there is any possibility of collision, and is bound to follow *his own* impression by porting the helm, and that after he shows his red light he imposes the duty on the vessel crossing to do the same. The cases I have quoted in my last (the 5th) show this amply, and indeed no other plan could be admissible. There is no example on record of a censure for porting too soon, after sighting a vessel;—but often for delaying too long. This cannot be charged on the Kembla, which was miles off when she took this precaution.

Every man knows that distances are very uncertain at sea, and that all are likely to be deceived by the varying brilliancy of the lights. Extreme caution must be, therefore, observed to port the helm in good time. Had the Kembla gone on showing her green light, and had the Hunter thought proper to port when near the Kembla, the Kembla would have been held responsible.

There have been attempts made to put the question on the exact point at which these vessels lay when they sighted each other. The Court of Admiralty has settled otherwise, in the case of the Columbine. The Judge said, "I will assume that the Columbine did see the Undaunted *from two to three points on her starboard bow*, does that make any difference? *In my opinion it does not.*" The Trinity Masters agreed with the Judge and pronounced the opinion "that the Columbine was solely to blame." No doubt vessels may be passing at such a distance from each other as to entitle them to show the green light; but this could not apply, *after either revealed* her intention by porting the helm and showing a red light, indicating that from her point of view she deemed any other course unsafe. I fully agree in the policy of the ruling of the Judge "that in construing the rule laid down (by the Trinity masters) to port the helm, we never can, with any hope of a satisfactory result, *enter into the discussion as to the precise point at which a vessel lies to another, at the time of being discovered.*"

Now am I not right in asserting that the question raised by your correspondent is irrelevant to the legal issue, and especially as the Kembla's witnesses assert that on sighting each other the vessels were nearly end-on-end?

I am ready to answer any objection to my arguments, but I insist that those who oppose me should give their opinion in precise terms, and especially, in stating facts, the exact words shall be quoted. Any other course would tend to nothing but jangling, for which I have not time.

Your correspondent describes me as acting as the advocate of Mr. Blix. He is right; I consider him the representative of a large class of men, who are often sacrificed to sinister influence, and who rarely can defend themselves. It is not often that a man can be found, who, understanding the law and practice of navigation, and able to express his ideas, will take the trouble I have imposed on myself; but I am solaced by the hope that I shall secure hereafter a more competent tribunal—a better mode of proceeding, so that a friendless officer, who does his duty, may, in spite of patronage, boards, and boon companions, secure a fair hearing and impartial justice.

I am, Sir,

Show your Red Light and Port your Helm.

To the Editor of the Herald.

Sir,—Knowing the deep interest you take in every question affecting the wellbeing of this community, I venture to ask through the medium of your paper the following question: What is the reason that the practice and course of proceeding in the Supreme Court in Equity is so very far behind the practice and course of proceeding in the High Court of Chancery in England?

The 17 Victoria, No. 7, being "An Act to amend the practice and course of proceeding in the Supreme Court in Equity," is a transcript of the 15 and 16 Vic. cap. 86, which is "An Act to amend the practice and course of proceeding in the High Court of Chancery," therefore, so far as the Legislature are concerned, an Equity suit ought to come to hearing in this colony at least with as much speed, and with not much more expense, than in England. However, although the Legislature have thus wisely made the practice and course of proceeding in Equity the same in both countries, the benefit they by so doing meant to bestow on the public is rendered *of no effect*, inasmuch as in England all the general orders of the Court of Chancery which existed previously to the 14th February, 1860, were most properly abrogated, and forty-two general orders were thereupon made by the Lord Chancellor assisted by the six other Equity Judges, which forty-two general orders, together with the 15 and 16 Vic., cap 86, now contain the whole *lex scripta* of Chancery practice. Unfortunately, this wholesale and judicious sweeping away of that antiquated practice, which made the Court of Chancery a bye word, has not been adopted in this colony. All the rules and orders which were in force in England on the 1st of July, 1842 (being a collection of some 200 years), together with a number of rules made from time to time, according to the fancy of the various Judges who have presided in our Supreme Court, are now in force; and as these rules are not to be found in one collection (in fact, it is impossible to say where they are to be found), the oldest and most experienced practitioner is unable to say with any degree of certainty what the practice of the Supreme Court in Equity in any particular case is likely to be. This uncertainty necessarily tends to delay and to increase expense.

Now, Sir, this ought not to be. The benefit which suitors would otherwise derive from the wisdom of modern legislation ought not to be thus rendered nugatory by forcing them to pursue that practice which too long disgraced the administration of justice in the Court of Chancery.

I fear the answer to the question I asked in the beginning of this letter is simply this: The Judges of the Supreme Court of New South Wales (being in my humble judgment much over-worked) have not the time at their disposal necessary to enable them to extract from that mass of antiquated rubbish (the present rules and orders of the Supreme Court in Equity), our enlightened code of general orders, such as the General Orders of the High Court of Chancery, made in Hilary Term, 1860.

Apologising for occupying so much of your valuable space,

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

"UBI JUS IBI REMEDIUM."

Sydney, 8th January.

BOTANY AND HORTICULTURE.

To the Editor of the Herald.

Sir,—A correspondent in your journal, some days since, signing himself "*The Secretary*," apparently in reply to some observations of mine, inviting professional horticulturists to occasionally communicate short papers on practical horticulture, for the benefit of the lovers of that interesting science, through the Press, takes the opportunity of indulging in a sneer at my ignorance and stupidity in not seeing and reading the many interesting papers read and discussed at "*the monthly meetings*"—and kindly intimating "should I favour him with my address that he would introduce me at the *next meeting*, where I would get what I appeared to want so very much." Surely, Sir, a moment's reflection would convince him—particularly if he read my letter carefully—that I sought information for the benefit of *others*, and my presence at the proposed meeting would in no wise accomplish that object. I have, however, waited to see the result of the promised meeting and discussion, the report of which is brevity itself. And I now ask "*the Secretary*" is this all he has to offer to supply what he says I so much want? I feel no desire to enter into a petulant controversy with the "Secretary" on this or any other subject, but I would very respectfully inform him that much more is required to satisfy the taste for the amateur of horticulture than what is likely to be supplied at his monthly meeting—especially in a country where there is not a single journal or periodical of any kind devoted exclusively to horticulture published.

If "The Secretary" is sincere in his desire for the promotion and diffusion of *horticultural science* I now invite *him* to accept my suggestion to Mr. Moore, and by doing so he will do more to promote a love for that beautiful science than he will ever accomplish by any amount of monthly meetings reported as his last.

Monthly re-unions amongst the profession is an admirable mode of intercommunication between those members in the locality who can attend and enter into the spirit of it, but of what value are these meetings to persons hundreds of miles distant, or what information could they glean from the brief report just issued in to-day's *Herald*?

If "The Secretary" is anxious for my address, I shall most willingly communicate it to him; and, further, if he desires it, shall freely enter into a public discussion with him on the principles of "*vegetable life*," which I look upon as the basis of horticultural science, providing any of the Sydney journals will kindly afford space for such discussion, and should such discussion be permitted I trust to be able to convince "The Secretary" that the monthly discussions, to which he so triumphantly referred, would afford me but little additional information, and might add materially to the interest of those meetings.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

J. C. HUMPHREY.

8th January.

To the Editor of the Herald.

Sir,—In looking over the chronicle of events of the past year in your paper, the following paragraph struck my attention:—

"A quantity of spurious notes circulated in the country districts, bearing the fictitious title of the 'Producer's Bank.'"

And being the holder of some of these notes I should be glad if you, or any of your numerous correspondents, can give any information as to whether these notes are really spurious; and if the party, who is well known, can be prosecuted for circulating them.

Your insertion of this letter will much oblige, and perhaps cause the *Producer's* Bank Notes to be of some value to a great number of poor persons in the country districts.

Yours respectfully,

A SUBSCRIBER.

Sydney, 6th January.

To the Editor of the Herald.

Dear Mr. Editor,—I am a female, but for all that, Sir, I won't and shan't be quiet while my rights are being trodden under foot. I have a little property of my own here, Sir, and how dare Mr. Vant-a-ducken say it's only a fit place for a salamander, and that it's alway "hissing-hot" up here, while two miles off there's always a beautiful cool breeze. What does the man mean by hissing hot? I never heard of people being hissed by the warm weather, and if that's the way it treats him he must be a disagreeable man, that's what I say. But, Sir, I don't mean to put up with it. I'll die first; and how am I to get lodgers if they are to be called salamanders? Now, dear Mr. Editor, please to give me up the name of this Mr. Vant-a-ducken, for I don't believe that's his real name. I mean to bring an action against him for detracting from the value of my property and calling me a salamander. And then about those dear yachts; why, the stupid man ought to have known that great things like them did not choose Hunter's Hill because it was the best place to sail in, but came up with a wish of helping our people to make a pleasant regatta; it's what they did last year, and a beautiful sight it was, and one I should never have seen, nor a good many others, if they had not a done it; and I hope they won't mind what the illnatured thing says. But I'll have his name, or else, Mr. Editor, I'll know the reason why.

Your humble servant,

TABITHA.

P.S.—What does the fellow mean by calling himself a "Salt."

Hunter's Hill, January 7.

WHAT ARE THE RIGHTS OF WOMEN.

To the Editor of the Herald.

Sir,—As it is well known you advocate the cause of the public, I am induced to ask through the medium of your valuable paper if there is any redress for a woman whose husband intends taking her children from her without any apparent cause, and engaging a woman to look after them, and act as general servant, he living in the same house? I have applied to one or two lawyers and they tell me the husband is allowed by law to take all the children from the wife, unless one not weaned, and she has no redress, unless she can *prove* him guilty of adultery; then the children would be given into her custody. Is all this true? Is it justice? Adultery is very difficult to *prove*, and so the man escapes. Surely there might be something done for poor women so situated. Cannot some of the talented gentlemen now residing or practising in the city assist to cancel or ameliorate such a cruel and unjust law? Surely a woman's good character ought to have some weight. Under this law, it is a pity women marry at all, when they are liable in a fit of passion to have those little ones that they have so fondly tended—day and night—taken from them by the *one* who ought to screen them from trouble, instead of causing it.

May I ask you to kindly give this a corner in your excellent paper, in the (I fear) vain hope of some path being shown me that has more sunshine on it than the present one.

I remain, Sir, yours, &c.,

ELIZABETH.

P.S.—Can a man marry again after having left his wife three years?

To the Editor of the Herald.

Sir,—Had the statement which I made at the conclusion of the boy Wilson's case been reported, many of your readers would have been spared some pain, and your correspondent "Ariel" some trouble. With your permission I will now give the substance of that statement, which, I may mention, in justice to your reporter, was given after he had left the Court, though not before the magistrate had adjudicated in the case. My address to his Worship would read as follows:—"The secretary of the institution felt it due to the committee whom he represented to explain to the Bench that the course which had been adopted with reference to the lad before the Court, was one which the committee had been, with pain and reluctance, compelled to take. The lad had absconded no less than eight times from the Asylum. Every means had been used to reform him. He had once been flogged. More than once his offence had been wholly forgiven on his promise to amend; thrice he had been locked up, and fed on bread and water; but locks he had forced, windows he had broken, and on one occasion, at the imminent risk of his life, he had jumped down from a height fifteen feet above the ground. At last the committee came to the conclusion that, as they had no secure place of confinement for him, that as he was demoralising the other children, and that as his wretched and emaciated appearance, brought on by his sleeping in dirty out-houses, and with little or no food, during the period of his absconding, was likely to bring their institution into disrepute, he should, on the next occasion of his being apprehended as a runaway, be brought before a magistrate, with a view to his being sent to gaol. Once more, however, he was forgiven. In a few days he was off again, and this time the patience of the committee was fairly exhausted, and they felt that the welfare of the other children demanded that the present (apparently) extreme step should be taken." The Secretary then expressed his regret that there was no reformatory for such a case, and again assured his Worship of the great reluctance which the committee felt in being compelled to take such proceedings against the lad. The magistrate fully concurred in the propriety of the course pursued by the committee, and after a suitable admonition to the boy, sentenced him to be confined in the *Reformatory* cells at Darlinghurst for fourteen days, and requested the secretary to see the principal jailer, in order that the object of the committee might be fully carried out, with a view not so much to *punishment* as to reform.

The above, Sir, is, as nearly as I can recollect, a correct report of what occurred at the termination of the case. It speaks for itself, and will, I am sure, remove "Ariel's" misapprehensions, which certainly, with the information before him, were well grounded. I may mention that I went to see the lad yesterday morning, and, in presence of Mr. Read, I fully explained to him the readiness of the committee to give him another trial at the termination of his imprisonment. I found him profitably employed in the jail school, where, I may remark, I saw a sight which would gladden the eyes of "Ariel," or of any other benevolent person.

I am, Sir, yours very obediently,

ALFRED H. STEPHEN, Hon. Sec.

Society for Destitute Children.

St. Paul's, Sydney, January 8.

The Season at Wagga Wagga.—Up to Wednesday last, the intense heat of the weather, from which we have now so long suffered, continued to increase, the maximum height of the thermometer on the morning of that day being 105 degrees; about two p.m., however, the heavy clouds gathering to the north-westward seemed to promise a favourable change; no rain worth mentioning, however, fell, although some distant thunder was heard throughout the afternoon. About one o'clock, a perfect hurricane set in, which continued for about an hour, charging the atmosphere with clouds of dust so thick and heavy as to render any object invisible at more than half-a-dozen yards distance. At sundown, the sky was again clear, but later in the evening, a few slight showers fell, accompanied by thunder; since which the mercury has shown a lower range, having only attained yesterday to 83 degrees. Although the rain at Wagga Wagga was scarcely sufficient to moisten the ground, about six miles to the northward, and in the neighbourhood of Cunningdrue and Berambula it was tolerably heavy. The storm, as is not unusual here, appears to have divided itself, and taken directions northward and southward of, but avoiding, Wagga Wagga.—*Express* of January 2.

Cotton Association.—We are happy to learn that the cotton on the Association's land, rented from Mr. Bowden, now, at last, promises to come to something, and will probably result in a pretty fair crop. The present appearance is cheering, the whole of the plants looking quite healthy—the majority of them commencing to bud. The imphee, also, is said to be progressing most favourably. The Association, therefore, anticipate being enabled to show a satisfactory proof of their labours having been properly directed, in the culture of both articles during a season anything but favourable.—*Maitland Mercury*.

Redfern Municipality.—The council met, pursuant to adjournment, on Friday, the 2nd January, 1863. Present—The Chairman (Mr. G. Renwick), and councillors Wild, Jones, Crane, and Royce. The following business was transacted:—The minutes of the council meeting of December 19th, and those of the adjourned meeting held December 23rd, were read and confirmed. The chairman brought up the report of the finance committee, recommending the payment of the following accounts, viz.: for labour, £10 3s 4d; cart hire, £9 17s 6d; rubble and stone, £14 10s; palings, 10s 6d; contract work, £25: total, £60 1s 4d. The report was adopted on the motion of councillor Crane, seconded by councillor Wild. The report of the improvement committee was brought up, detailing the progress of the works in Botany-street, Redfern Ward, and Bourke-street, Surry Hills Ward. The clerk was instructed to write to the surveyors to know why the map of the municipality has not been finished according to promise, and when it will be completed? A communication was received from the auditors, stating their inability to attend before Tuesday, the 6th January, for the purpose of auditing the accounts to the end of December, upon which it was resolved that the quarterly meeting, fixed for Monday, the 5th instant, be postponed till after the accounts have been audited. A petition was received from the rate-payers in the street, not named, running from George-street into William-street, praying that the formation of the street may be completed, and the street named. Referred to the improvement committee. Moved by councillor Royce, seconded by councillor Wild, "That the improvement committee be requested to inspect and report upon the state of the portion of James-street lying between Pitt and Castlereagh streets." Carried. Also, that the committee be requested to order a few loads of rubble stone to be used in filling up the holes in Wells-street, between Bullinaming and Botany streets. Carried. The following notice of motion, for next meeting, was handed in by councillor Royce:—"That the council clerk be instructed to advertise for tenders for cleansing the stone gutters in the streets throughout the municipality for the year now commenced." The council then rose.—On Wednesday, the 7th instant, the council met at noon, pursuant to notice. Present—the chairman, and councillors Jones, Woods, Wild, Crane, and Royce. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. The chairman laid before the council the half-yearly detailed account of the revenue and expenditure to the end of December, 1862, duly audited by Messrs. Chatto and Williamson. The clerk having read the document, the chairman congratulated the council on the satisfactory nature of the balance sheet, observing that a larger amount had been raised by assessment in 1862 than in either of the previous years—that upwards of £1100 had been contributed within the year towards the liquidation of the bank loan, while a larger sum had been expended in the permanent improvements of the municipality than in the preceding year, while there was the prospect of a reduction in the general expenses during the year in which we had now entered, together with an increased expenditure in improving the streets and roads. The chairman's remarks met with the cordial concurrence of the council. In accordance with the notice given at last meeting, it was moved by councillor Royce, seconded by councillor Wild, and carried, "That the council clerk be instructed to advertise for tenders for cleansing the stone gutters in the streets throughout the municipality for the year now commenced." A vote of thanks to Messrs. Chatto and Williamson for their services in auditing the accounts during the past year, was agreed to, upon the motion of councillor Crane, seconded by councillor Woods. The chairman was requested to give orders for the printing required for the council during the year. Councillor Woods handed in the following notice of motion for next meeting:—"That tenders be invited for the ballasting, by hard stone, of George-street, twenty feet in the centre, from Wells-street to the Waterloo boundary, say nine inches deep in the centre, and gradually falling off to 6 inches in the sides." The various tenders for the valuation of all the rateable property in the municipality received to the 5th instant, signed by D. Johnston, A. Graham, J. S. Farr, S. Burton, J. S. Duer, and J. Calder, were then opened and considered. The tender of J. S. Duer, for £25, being the lowest, was accepted upon the motion of councillor Woods, seconded by councillor Jones. The clerk was instructed to write to the bailiff to inquire the reason why he had made no return to the warrant intrusted to him three weeks ago. The council then adjourned.

Municipality of Paddington.—A meeting of the municipal council was held on Tuesday, the 30th ultimo, at seven o'clock p.m. Present—the chairman, and Messrs. Blumer, Humphrey, Lynch, Perry, Smith, and Wright. Minutes of the previous meeting read and confirmed. Overseer's letter of apology read (received 18th). The committee of works brought up a progress report. On behalf of the treasurer, it was reported, that since the meeting on the 16th, cheques for rent and day labour (two weeks) had been issued, pursuant to practice authorised by council votes: total, £9 13s 3d. The clerk reported that, as collector of rates, he had received the sum of £64 17s 3d, since the previous meeting: total to date, £386 10s 7d. The chairman reported the matter of the overseer's suspension during the past week, and directed the apology received from that officer to be re-read to the council; and the overseer having amended the same, by leave, motion made by Mr. Blumer, seconded, and affirmed, "That the letter of Mr. overseer Houghton, apologising for the use of improper language in the presence of a committee of the whole council, be now accepted." Motion made by Mr. Humphrey, seconded, and affirmed, "That the apology as accepted be entered at length in the minutes." Motion made by Mr. Humphrey, seconded and affirmed, "That a sum not exceeding £2 5s. 11d. be placed in the treasurer's fund, for the purpose of defraying the accounts, reported on the 16th instant by the committee of finance." Motion of Mr. Perry, calling the whole council at next meeting to rescind order passed 28th November last, for laying nine-inch pipe drain in Elizabeth-street. Ruled by the chairman to be irregular, except upon new notice (in consequence of meeting called for its consideration on the 18th having lapsed). Motion made by Mr. Perry, pursuant to amended notice, seconded and affirmed, "That a committee of the whole council be appointed to examine and report as to the necessity of laying an underground drain in Elizabeth-street from the surface drain which enters on the east side to the culvert." Motion of Mr. Blumer, considering in committee of the whole the report on the revision of certain by-laws brought up from the select committee on the 16th, postponed until next meeting. The council rose.

Waverley Municipality.—A meeting of this council was held at the council chambers, Waverley-street, on Tuesday evening, 6th instant. Present—Mr. Charles Browne, chairman; and councillors Eaton, Watkins, Dickson, Simmons, Harper, and Taylor. Minutes of last meeting read and confirmed. The following correspondence read. 1st. To Mr. E. Vickery, giving notice to remove fencing recently erected upon Birrell-street. 2nd. To councillor Thomas Taylor, informing him of his suspension as treasurer to this municipality in consequence of neglect of duty. 3rd. From Mr. W. Barker, complaining of sand drifting on to portions of Birrell-street from two cuttings, rendering the roadway impassable. The acting-surveyor received instructions from the chairman to employ the necessary labour to remove some of the sand, and to make the road passable. Two reports from the acting-surveyor were then read. 1st, reporting as to the probable cost for repairing Ardern-street. On the motion of councillor Simmons the report was referred to the improvement committee. 2nd. A progress report on works now being proceeded with in the extension of Waverley-street towards Bondi Bay; report received. On the motion of councillor Simmons it was resolved, "That the improvement committee at their next meeting take into consideration the desirability of having erected in Newland and Waverley streets, label boards, with the names of street and other directions painted thereon." The chairman reported to the council that in consequence of councillor Taylor having neglected to perform his duty as treasurer, he had been suspended from that office, and thereupon it became necessary to appoint some person to the said office. The step taken by the chairman was confirmed, the council declining to make any motion in reference to the subject. In pursuance of notice given at last meeting, the following resolutions were moved by councillor Dickson, and carried unanimously:—First—"That the surveyor furnish this council with an estimate of the cost of forming, ballasting, and gravelling the entrance to Waverley-street from South Head Road to Botany-street, 18 feet wide." Second—"That the surveyor be instructed to furnish the improvement committee with an estimate of the cost of fencing the new line of road in Nelson Ward with a single rail upon posts." This concluded the proceedings, and the council rose.

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http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1480188

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 8.

Sea Breeze, ship, 685 tons, Captain Harry, from Adelaide 28th ultimo. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Moore and child, Mrs. Brooker and son. G. Stabler, agent.

Warrior, ship, 490 tons, Captain Lant, from Manila 20th September. Colonial Sugar Company, agents.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 8.

Gem, for Newcastle.
Sea Nymph, for Adelaide.
Alpine, for Point de Galle.
Rangoon, for Ichaboe.
St. Anne, for New Caledonia.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 8.

Harmonie, for Mauritius; Balclutha (s.), for Rockhampton; John Lawson, for Valparaiso.

CLEARANCES.—JANUARY 8.

John Lawson, ship, 293 tons, Captain Bell, for Valparaiso, in ballast.

COASTERS INWARDS.—JANUARY 7.

Adolphus, from Newcastle, with 130 tons coal; Gimbola, Evas from Shoalhaven, with 719 bags maize, 128 bags potatoes, 36 bags wheat, 10 bags bran, 58 hides, 12 kegs butter, 8 pigs, 15 bag, oysters, 7 cases eggs, 2 coops fowls; Morpeth (s.), from Morpeth, with 100 bales hay, 20 bales wool, 21 pigs, 7 bales straw, 10 bags onions, 28 bags bran, 11 pigs; Illalong (s.), from Morpeth, with 120 bales hay, 61 bags maize, 16 bags onions, 50 boxes candles, 2 coops poultry, 2 cases eggs, 120 sheep, 1 cow, 2 calves, 12 pigs, 1 horse.

JANUARY 8.

Catherine Agnes, from Wollongong, with 90 tons coal; Quail, from Botany, with 350 baskets shells; City of Newcastle (s.), from Morpeth, with 37 bales wool, 124 bales hay, 79 bags potatoes, 29 bags onions, 66 bags maize, 534 hides, 11 bundles skins, 16 boxes grapes, 59 sheep, 6 lambs, 3 calves, 3 boxes eggs, 5 coops poultry.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—JANUARY 7.

Jessie, for Manning River; Ellen, for Newcastle; Porpoise, for Wollongong.

JANUARY 8.

Agnes Jessie, Adolphus, Otago, for Newcastle; Catherine Agnes, for Wollongong; Concord, for Port Aitken; Quail, for Botany.

IMPORTS.—JANUARY 8.

Sea Breeze from Adelaide: 682 bags wheat, 550 bags flour, Beilby and Scott; 297 bales hay 768 bags bran, 2929 bags wheat, Order.

Lord Ashley (s.), from Auckland: 5 casks oil, W. Sewell; 6 tons flax, Thacker, Daniell, and Co.; 50 hogsheads beer, Gilfillan and Co.; 11 packages, D. Chapman and Co.; 2 tons potatoes, W. Hill; 3 packages, J. Bayliss; 3 packages, A. and E. A. Levy; 8 ton potatoes, Myers and Solomons; 370 ounces gold, Oriental Bank; 337 ounces gold, Union Bank; 100 hogsheads beer, 339 hides, 9 packages, Order.

Claud Hamilton (s.), from Nelson: 2 packages, Franck, Brothers, and Co.; 2 packages, Watkins and Leigh; 188 bags chrome ore, S. A. Joseph; 52 tons chrome ore, Flower, Salting, and Co.; 9 packages, Order.

Warrior, from Manila: 14,481 bags sugar, 120 bales bags, 11 packages mercatellos, Colonial Sugar Company.

EXPORTS.—JANUARY 8.

Telegraph (s.), for Brisbane: 4 hogsheads brandy, Keele and Co.; 1 case cigars, N. Giffard; 34 bags maize, 15 cases gin, 15 cases brandy, 7 packages, Tidswell, Wilson, and Co.; 10 hogsheads rum, 1 case, C. Newton, Brother, and Co.; 50 cases whisky, 40 cases old tom, 50 cases geneva, 30 packages tea, 78 bags sugar, 3 cases wine, 7 packages, 1 package tobacco, Dangar, Gilchrist, and Co.; 3 packages cigars, J. Powell; 4 hogsheads ale, 12 packages beer, 4 packages, J. and S. Thompson; 10 hogsheads ale, Watkins and Leigh; 8 hogsheads ale, J. Marshall; 1 case, W. H. Paling; 6 packages, J. and E. Row; 1 bale, Rossiter and Lazarus; 1 case, W. Acheson and Co.; 2 case, W. Moffitt; 40 packages, Meillon and Son; 55 bags flour, L. Kendall; 8 bags onions, 3 packages, J. Stanley; 9 cases clocks, M. Moss and Co.; 3 packages, Rabone, Feez, and Co.; 20 packages apples, S. A. Joseph; 1 box, J. Kennedy; 1 cart, J. Isaacs; 1 case, Petersen, Boesen, and Co.; 1 case, Jones and Simpson; 6 packages, H. Beit; 1 case, Smith, Peate, and Co.; 4 horses, Burt and Co.; 5 packages, Palser and Cowlishaw; 40 bars 6 bundles iron, 1 case, J. Keep; 1 case, Fraser and Co.; 150 bags flour, N. Caston; 1 coop, Lamb; 1 case, H. R. Hurford; 5 packages, R. Bailey; 3 packages, A. S. N. Co.; 1 case, Keep and Parsons; 1 cask, W. Barnett; 1 horse, Kent; 1 ton rock salt, 80 bags flour, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 2 casks, R. Iredale and Co.; 4 packages, L. Sharwood; 1 case, R. Binnie; 11 packages, W. Douglass; 2 horses, Longmore; 8 horses, Nelson; 1 cask, J. Keep; 3 cases, Kohn and Co.; 1 case, J. Hagen; 13 bags potatoes, 1 keg, J. Lovelock; 1 package, Solomon; 40 hogsheads beer, R. and F. Tooth and Co.; 1 box, Whitehead; 2 packages, W. Harbottle; 5 packages, Levick and Co.; 1 case, F. Geard; 1 case, J. E. Brown; 209 bars 28 bundles 19 packages iron, Iredale and Co.; 10 cases, Scott, Henderson, and Co.; 2 bales bags, Willis, Merry, and Co.; 1 cask, J. B. Holdsworth; 2 packages, E. Vickery; 1 case, Flavelle, Brothers; 1 bale, Butler Brothers; 40 bags flour, T. C. Breillat; 2 packages, Hoffnung; 2 packages, L. Sharwood; 1 case, J. Sands; 1 case, Elliott, Brothers; 20 bags rice, 5 packages, J. Caldwell; 1 case, T. Skinner; 1 package, D. Jones and Co.; 1 horse, Lane; 14 packages, Church, Brothers; 1 case, H. Challinor; 7 cases fruit, 1 case, T. Johnson; 32 cases fruit, 20 bags onions, H. Griffiths; 100 bags flour, Haynes, Brown, and Co.; 6 cases fruit, 1 bag, Hargraves; 34 cases fruit, W. Brown.

Wonga Wonga (s.), for Melbourne: 15 half-tierces tobacco, Watkins and Leigh; 1 case, Byrnes and Co.; 4 cases, W. and S. Gardiner; 2 packages, Brush and MacDonnell; 2 cases, Dean and Co.; 1 case, Turner; 5 packages hops, R. Wilson; 10 casks fish, Lee; 3 packages, Church; 10 packages, Hyam and Co.; 1 case, T. N. Russell and Co.; 113 cases fruit, P. Cullen; 5 boxes copper coin (£75), Bank of Australasia; 1 box, Colonial Architect; 15 bales wool, R. Alexander; 34 bags oysters, Emerson; 3 cases wine, Leathes and Co.; 16 bags oysters, Dicorty; 1 box, Levi and Seligman; 45 cases fruit, Johnson; 35 cases fruit, M'Keown; 95 cases fruit, M. Lawless; 316 cases fruit, T. Lawless; 249 cases fruit, 81 bags oysters, H. Griffiths; 98 cases fruit, 48 bags oysters, P. James.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

For Otago.—By the Thane of Fife, this day, at noon, if not underway.

For Mauritius.—By the Harmonie, this day, at noon, if not underway.

For Valparaiso.—By the John Lawson, this day, at noon, if not underway.

For Rockhampton.—By the Balclutha (s), this day, at 4.30 p.m.

For London.—By the Woolloomooloo, this day, at 6 p.m.

For Grafton.—By the Agnes Irving (s.), on Saturday, at 11 a.m.

For Auckland.—By the Alice Cameron, on Saturday, at 6 p.m.

Custom House, Entered Outwards, January 8.—James, schooner, 114 tons, Captain Weiss, for South Sea Islands; Spray, brig, 140 tons, Captain Arnold, for Dunedin; Uncle Tom, schooner, 166 tons, Captain M'Aveny, for Brisbane; Yarra Yarra (s.), 600 tons, Captain Knight, for Brisbane.

H.M.S. Pioneer has commenced landing her guns, previous to being opened out and thoroughly surveyed.

La Hogue will complete her loading on Monday next, and proceed to sea on Thursday. She will take a full complement of passengers.

The Warrior has experienced light winds and fine weather throughout her passage from Manila.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The following notice respecting Rocks outside Port Phillip Heads, is published for general information.

E. C. WEEKES.

The Treasury, New South Wales, 5th January, 1863.

Rocks Outside Port Phillip Heads.

The following Notice to Mariners, describing the position to sunken rocks near the entrance to the Port Phillip Heads, and giving sailing directions for avoiding the same, is published for general information.

These dangers will be known hereafter as the "Ferguson Rocks."

Robert S. Anderson,
Commissioner of Trade and Customs,
Department of Trade and Customs, Melbourne,
20th December, 1862.

Notice to Mariners.
Rocks outside of Port Phillip Heads.

Masters of vessels, pilots, and others navigating the entrance of Port Phillip, are hereby informed that two (2) patches of sunken rocks, not hitherto known, have been found to exist outside of Point Nepean.

The positions of these dangers have been accurately defined, their neighbourhood and the entrance thoroughly sounded over, by Commander Cox, R.N., Admiralty Surveyor.

These rocky patches are nearly one hundred and seventy (170) fathoms apart, and lie about N.W. by W. S.E. by E. from each other; a line passing through the tidal flagstaff and the Point Lonsdale red ball beacon leads over the middle of both patches.

The eastern patch is about fifteen fathoms in extent, having not more than twenty-nine (29) feet over its shoalest part with seven (7) and eight (8) fathoms close to, and lies eight-tenths of a mile S.W. by W. from the red beacon on Nepean dry rock, and about one mile and four-tenths S.E. by E. from Point Lonsdale flagstaff.

The western patch is about one-third larger than the other, and is the most dangerous, being nearer the fairway, and having only sixteen (16) feet on the head of the shoalest rock, which rises abruptly out of eight (8) fathoms; about twenty (20) fathoms to the southward of it there is another rock with only twenty-four (24) feet over it.

The western patch lies about nine-tenths of a mile W.S.W. from the red beacon on Nepean dry rock, and about one mile and one-tenth S.E. by E. from the Lonsdale flagstaff.

To avoid these dangers, all vessels, whether bound in or out, except those of very moderate draught, should endeavour to keep to the westward of them both.

Directions to Clear both Patches.—Keep the new high lighthouse just open to the westward of the old low lighthouse until you open the telegraph station on Point Lonsdale well out to the northward of the tidal flagstaff when bound inwards, and well out to the southward of the tidal flagstaff when bound outwards.

Note.—When the lights are exhibited from the new lighthouses, of which due notice will be given, a stone obelisk, coloured red, will be erected in the place of the old low lighthouse, and will then become the clearing mark for these dangers and the Corsair Rock.

All bearings are magnetic, and depths at low water, spring tides.

Charles Ferguson, Chief Harbour Master,
Department of Ports and Harbours,
Williamstown, 20th December, 1862.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The following letter, which has been received from Captain Sidney, R.N., respecting the position and bearings, and giving a general description of the "Mermaid Reef," is published for general information.

E. C. WEEKES.

The Treasurer, New South Wales, 8th January, 1863.

Admiralty and Colonial Surveying Vessel Captain Cook,
4th January, 1863.

Sir,—I have the honour to enclose, for the information of the Government, a tracing showing the position of the Mermaid Reef in reference to the nearest headland and adjoining shore, taken from the second sheet of my survey now in progress.

The reef may be said to have three distinct knolls, the middle or main, which always shows the rock at low water, the outer bearing from it east nearly a ¼ of a mile with 3 feet on it at low water—and the inner, bearing from it (the main) north-west by west a little more than a ¼ of mile, having 5 feet on it at low water. Between the main and outer breakers there is a clear channel of from 4 to 5 fathoms—between the main and inner one the water is discoloured and irregular in depth, ending in the knoll of 5 feet. The middle or main one always breaks, the outer one occasionally, and the inner one, being somewhat sheltered by the others, seldom.

From the main breaker, South Brother Mountain bears west ½ north, and the nearest part of the beach (in the same direction) is 2 miles distant, and the top of Indian or Diamond Head north by west ¾ west. The clearing marks for the reef, which is half a mile in extent are, outside highest part of Indian Head and summit of North Brother in one; inside, the bluff extreme point of Indian Head, and the high bluff of Camden Head (inside the remarkable perpendicular extreme point) in one.

I have the honour, &c.,
Fred. W. Sidney, Commander R.N.

To the Honorable the Treasurer.

[By Electric Telegraph.]

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

January 7.—Aldinga (s.), from Adelaide.

DEPARTURES.

January 7.—Eliza Blanch, from Colombo; Lady Bird (s.), for Portland; Olymphia, for Otago; Josephine, Laila Rookh, for Sydney; Peru, for Guam; Nelson, for London; Carl, for Batavia.

WINDS AND WEATHER.

JANUARY 8, 9 A.M.

Brisbane ... S. Raining. Bar. 29·923. Ther. 74·5
Tenterfield ... S.E. Raining.
Grafton ... E. Cool, showery.
Armidale ... N.E. Fine. Bar. 26·766. Ther. 64·
Tamworth ... S.E., light. Clear, fine.
Murrurundi ... S.E. Fine.
Newcastle ... N.E. Fine. Bar. 30·162. Ther. 73·
South Head ... N.E. Thick, hazy.
Wollongong ... N.E. Fine.
Kiama ... S.E. Fine.
Mudgee ... E. Fine
Bathurst ... S.S.W. Fine.
Forbes ... Calm. Clear, fine, hot.
Goulburn ... Calm. Clear, fine. Bar. 27·990. Ther. 64.
Braidwood ... W. Fine.
Yass ... Calm. Fine.
Gundagai ... No report.
Wagga Wagga W. Fine.
Kiandra ... N.W. Fine.
Albury ... E.N.E. Fine Bar. 29·46. Ther. 80·
Deniliquin ... N.E. Fine. Bar. 29·707. Ther. 82·
Cape Schank ... N., strong. Thick. Bar. 29·66. Ther. 80.
Queenscliff ... N. by E., moderate. Fine. Bar. 30·96. Ther. 81.
Cape Otway ... N., fresh. Sultry. Bar. 29·655. Ther. 92.
Portland Bay ... No report. Bar. 29·86. Ther. 76.
Gambier Bay ... N. Hot. Bar. 29·776.
Adelaide ... N.N.E., strong. Hot wind. Bar. 29·626.

STATE OF THE LINES.

Intercolonial, communication perfect.

Northern	"	"
Kiandra	"	"
Western	"	"
Railway	"	"
South Head	"	"
Adelaide	"	"

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVAL.

January 7.—Runneymede, ship, Bickby, from Otago.

DEPARTURES.

January 7.—Dispatch, barque, M'Eachern, for Otago, with 414 tons coal.

January 7.—Harriet Hope, brig, Woolfe, for Melbourne, with 340 tons coal.

ADELAIDE.

ARRIVAL.

December 26.—Castle Eden, from London.

CLEARED OUT.

December 24.—Louisa, 141, Johnston, for Sydney: 770 quarters wheat, 7 tons bran, 14 tons flour.

AUCKLAND.

ARRIVAL.

December 26.—Sea Gull, from South Sea Fishery: 1850 barrels oil.

DEPARTURES.

December 26.—Frowning Beauty, for Sydney; Cluthe, for Newcastle.

Something Like a Whale.—Captain Charles Nichols, of the whaler Sea Gull, reports that on August 28th, in 25 37 South, 176·20 West, he encountered a sperm whale, which he imagined would yield about four tuns of oil. The harpooner of the first mate's boat struck him with an iron, when the whale turned and attacked the boat with his mouth, broke it up, precipitating the six men which it contained into the water. The second boat harpooned him, and shared the same fate; and a third boat shared the fate of its predecessors. Eighteen men were thus precipitated into the water, and a fourth boat, lowered for their rescue, picked them up. The fourth boat launched its harpoon, and was in turn attacked by the whale, and although not destroyed entirely, was very much injured. The Sea Gull was run down close to the boat disasters, but the whale directed his entire attention to the boats—never recognising the presence of the ship. Two boats were then got out for the rescue of the men, who were safely picked up. Chase was then given to the whale, who, during this encounter had never sunk. Night fell in before they could overtake him, and the pursuit was given up, although he was considered to be in a dying state from the wounds. He had in his body seven irons, and attached 700 fathoms of line. Captain Nichols reports that during an experience of twenty-six years he has never seen so dangerous a whale. Considering its small size, the fight it showed was most unusual.—*Southern Cross*, December 27.

OTAGO.

ARRIVALS.

December 23.—Storm Cloud, from Glasgow.

December 24.—James Stanton, from Hobart Town; Louisa, from Newcastle.

Mr. Scott, C. E., has had another sad mishap at Wickcliffe Bay. The scheme of floating the Victory having come to an unfortunate termination at the very moment he had succeeded in overcoming all the engineering difficulties, the vessel was abandoned by the company formed for the purpose of recovering her, and along with some others, was bought by Mr. Scott. Having subsequently visited the scene of the wreck of the Flying Mist, and resolved upon an attempt to float her, he proceeded on Monday morning to Wickcliffe with the barge or small schooner named the Favourite, and, having taken her into the lagoon, proceeded to load her with a small engine belonging to the Victory, and a number of other appliances, the value of which could not be less than £600. Having received her cargo, the Favourite was being pulled out over the bar on Tuesday afternoon, when, most unfortunately, one of the men on the port side slipped his oar; the vessel fell off in the sea way; and before she could be brought up, she was among the breakers, and was soon driven on the beach. Mr. Scott, who was on board, and the hands employed, had necessarily a narrow escape of their lives—getting ashore only with difficulty, and the little vessel has been totally wrecked, while everything in her has been lost—*so far as can at present be ascertained*. On the same evening, half of her hull came ashore; and the property on board, being all heavy material, it will likely soon be concealed in the sand. The cargo of the vessel consisted of 2 kedge anchors, 1 two-inch cylinder fore-winch, 48 iron locks, 5 fenders, 2 patent rudder screws, 2 life buoys, 2 dead lights, 2 valves, 5 pairs hose, 5 brass canisters, 5 brass rails, 4 bundles brass rails, 4 large lamps, 5 Marryatt's signals, and sundry other articles. Mr. Scott has, in the meantime, returned to Port Chalmers, naturally somewhat disheartened by this second misfortune, and its consequent interruption to the project of floating the Flying Mist; but he has left his hands in competent charge at Wickliffe, and will at once resume the work of dismantling the vessel and otherwise retrieve his loss as much as possible.—*Otago Times*, December 25th.

NELSON.

ARRIVALS.

December 17.—Thames, from Newcastle.

December 19.—Elizabeth, from Melbourne.

TAHITI.

State of the Port of Papieti from the 5th to the 12th December, 1862:—

ARRIVALS.

December 7.—The war steamer Latouche-Treville, commanded by M. C. de St. Sernin, Lieutenant de Vaisseau, from the Paumotus Archipelago.

December 6.—British schooner Flying Fish, 30 tons, Captain Webster, from Auckland, N. Z., in 19 days; merchandise, and one passenger—Mr. Bernard Barry.

December 8.—Peruvian brig Mercedes de Wholeig, Captain Parryon, from the Puamotus.

December 8.—The Protectorate schooner, Pere, 11 tons, Captain Tanatora, from Teavaro in one day; passengers and merchandise.

December 8.—The Protectorate schooner Eimeo, 21 tons, Captain Falconner, from the Puamotus in one day; passengers and merchandise.

December 9.—Raiatalan schooner Tumara, 19 tons, Captain Campbell, from the Windward Islands (Society Group), passengers.

DEPARTURE.

December 11.—Raiatalan schooner Tumara, for Windward Islands, with merchandise.

IN HARBOUR.

The war steamer Latouche-Treville, the Tawera, the Elisa, the Serpiente Marina, the Wild Wave, the Julia, the Annie Laurie, the Mathias Salvinius, and the Mercedes de Wholeig.

CUSTOMS IMPORT ENTRIES.—JANUARY 8.

2 boxes specie, 38 packages drapery, A. M'Arthur and Co.
9 cases drapery, Petersen, Boeson, and Co.
80 boxes pickles, 30 barrels currants, J. Frazer and Co.
20 quarter-casks gin, 107 cases brandy, 50 cases bitters, J. G. Waller and Co.
3 cases oilstores, J. Caldwell.
2 cases cigars, Watkins and Leigh.
50 cases sardines, 60 packages boots, 90 packages drapery, Hyam and Co.
5 casks oil, W. Sewell.
44 casks boots, C. Teakle.
1 horse, A. S. Webster.
16 tons chrome ore, 2 cases paperhangings, S. A. Joseph.
1 box valentines, A. D. Strelitz.
20 tuns cocoanut oil, J. L. Montefiore.
2 tons potatoes, W. R. Hill.
2 cases pills, 1 case fancy goods, W. Saber.
11 casks wine, Leverrier, Curcier, and Co.
33 cases vestas, 2 cases raisins, Franck, Brothers, and Gans.
15 tons flour, N. Caston.
11 bales canvas, Chapman and Co.
35 packages slops, 25 barrels currants, 25 boxes raisins, M. Moss and Co.
100 cases whisky, 5 cases brandy, Saunders and Co.
8 puncheons spirits wine, Elliott, Brothers.
4 packages white lead, J. G. Croft.
4 cases stationery, 224 cases oilstores, 49,350 slates, 18 casks alkali, 55 tons iron, 14 packages drapery, G. A. Lloyd and Co.
22 weighing machines, 69 packages hardware, 30 boxes tin plates, 73 kegs shot, 102 wheels, 19 packages ironmongery, 27 bundles buckets, 80 kegs nails, 17 anchors, Levick and Co.
12 tanks, 1 dogcart, Captain Fowler.
4 hogsheads ironmongery, J. Keep.
2 bales tents, 40 stoves, 3 trunks boots, 1 case clocks, 26 cases sardines, H. Davis.
3 packages lamps, 2 cases glassware, E. T. Fels.
22 bundles tubes, 2 hogsheads pipe, 1 package cloth, J. A. Buttrey and Co.
43 cases sardines, A. S. N. Co.
100 cases geneva, E. Moses.
5 packages, Captain Swanson.
9 cases drapery, 8186 deals, 45 barrels soda, Thacker, Daniell, and Co.
2 cases toys, J. Walton.
10 hogsheads 20 quarter-casks wine, Molison and Black.
759 deals, Willis, Merry, and Co.
18 casks lime juice, Beilby and Scott.
17 tons salt, H. Moore.
339 hides, 30 quarter-casks brandy, Durham and Irwin.
75 cases fancy goods, Hoffnung and Co.
5 hogsheads 10 quarter-casks 100 octaves wine, Brown and Co.
1000 cart boxes, 19 bundles steel, 11 packages ironmongery, 2 casks files, 2 casks stoves, R. Iredale and Co.

DUTY PAID.

50 hogsheads ale, Gilfillan and Co.
44 tons sugar, J. L. Montefiore.
100 hogsheads ale, Willis, Merry, and Co.
10 cases 7 baskets wine, Henriques, Joubert, and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 9 A.M., 8TH JANUARY, 1863.

Stations.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.	Max. shade.	Min. shade.	Rain gauge.	Direction of Wind.	Force of wind.	Amount of cloud.
Brisbane ...	29·923	74·5	...	...	...	...	...	S.	[illegible]	9
Armidale ...	26·766	64·	65·4	60·2	72·5	60·2	...	N.E.	[illegible]	7
Newcastle	30·162	73·	77·2	70·7	82·	67·5	...	N.E.	[illegible]	5
Goulburn ...	27·990	64·	74·	59·	81·	42·	...	Calm.	0	0
Albury ...	29·46	80·	87·	73·	95·	60·	...	E.N.E.	2	0
Deniliquin	29·707	82·	88·	69·	100·	55·	...	N.E.	2	0

STATE OF THE WEATHER.

January 8.—Brisbane, raining; Armidale, cloudy; Newcastle, fine; Goulburn, clear, fine; Albury, fine; Deniliquin, fine.

SYDNEY HEADS

	TIME.	WINDS	REMARKS.
January 8.	8.30 a.m.	E.N.E.	Very light, and cloudy.
	Noon.	N.E.	Moderate, and clear.
	5 p.m.	N.E.	Ditto, and ditto.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA TO NEXT PUBLICATION.

1863. January.		Sun. Rises.	Sun. Sets.	High Water. Morn.	High Water. After.
9	Friday	4 56	7 4	11 12	11 34

Moon.—Last Quarter, 13th instant, 10h. 11m. a.m.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Attention to the following rules will save the writers of correspondence a good deal of trouble: We cannot undertake to return rejected communications. No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion in this journal must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 9, 1863.

We promised to take "a bird's-eye view" of the "pecuniary sacrifices" of Dr. Lang. We use the phrase advisedly. No possible estimate could be formed of them unless by rising to some elevated spot overlooking the various events and transactions, which spread over a large space of time, and comprehend many details. Dr. Lang, from time to time, has given accounts of his resources and expenditure. It is impossible, however, for any one to come to any conclusion from the different statements put in by Dr. Lang with reference to his monetary transactions. When he gives an account of the cost of buildings, they are found under one date stated at £8000; and a few years afterwards, they are raised to £12,000. Dr. Lang thinks it sufficient to produce some report of a committee of his own choice that the buildings would cost £3000 each, while Mr. Lewis, an architect and a tolerable judge, comes to the conclusion that £8000 would have been, at the time of building sufficient to erect them. The cost of building is, indeed, not easily ascertained except by experience. Still Dr. Lang, before he can be entitled to reject the estimate of Mr. Lewis, must produce his vouchers. He will be more fortunate than his neighbours if, having proved that his buildings have exceeded by their cost an estimate of their present value, he can release himself from the pressure of the loss.

In looking to the resources of the college we find that £1715 were paid by subscribers, and that £300 were advanced by Mr. William Bowman since the closing of the list. The Crown advanced £3500. Thus, there are £5500 (less Mr. Bowman's loan) embarked in the College Buildings. This £5500 has been manipulated by the Doctor for the last thirty years without interest to the shareholders or to the Government. At 8 per cent. it would have reached by this time £13,200 in addition to the principal. Of this interest Dr. Lang takes no notice whatever.

If the reader will take a walk up Jamison-street, and cast his eye at the Rev. Doctor's buildings, he will see that they look as much like dwelling-houses as any in the city, and that they seem to suggest the idea that the man who planned them imagined the time might come when they would succumb to the destiny which has now overtaken them—when they would cease to be college buildings, and become simply dwelling-houses—when they would be let at a respectable rental, which, for the want of any better claimant, would go into the pocket of one Dr. Lang.

It is this same £5500 of the Government and subscribers that the Doctor proposes to deal with in his little triangular bill, by which he would make the greater part of the property his own private inheritance.

If Dr. Lang spent his own money in supporting an institution to which he had obtained an advance of money from the State, and from private individuals, we do not know there is anything to entitle him to popular sympathy even should he prove the loss. There is, however, some sympathy due to the subscribers themselves. Dr. Lang, in this as in everything else, was the autocrat of the institution. There are few of the gentlemen who gave him their assistance in the land of the living. One, however, is well and hearty—Mr. Thomas Barker—a man who has known the Doctor and all his little plans for many a long year. Mr. Barker was examined by the "Parliamentary detective":—

By Mr. Piddington: You were a member of the council of the Australian College, and a shareholder? Yes.

Was not the Australian College originally put forth as an institution to be founded on the principle of a body of proprietors or shareholders? Yes.

Have you any prospectus of that institution? I have; the whole of it is printed in the *Sydney Herald* of Monday, January 2nd, 1862. (Produced.)

343. Have you any objection to hand in that prospectus to the committee? No. (Paper handed in. For prospectus, vide Appendix B.) It will be seen from that, that the senate were to have the whole control of the funds of the institution, and particularly with regard to the building.

344. Who was responsible for the expenditure of the money received from the Government and from the shareholders? Dr. Lang took the whole management of it.

345. Do you recollect anything of the terms of the memorandum of Lord Goderich, under the authority of which the Government advanced the sum of £3,500? I think it is mentioned there *(memorandum referred to)*. One condition was, that an equal amount should be subscribed by the shareholders, and another was (I do not see it here), that the houses should be built on land belonging to the Scots Church.

346. I think you will find it there? Yes—'The proposed buildings to be erected on the ground belonging to the Scots Church, and security to be given on them for the repayment, in five years, of the money advanced from the Colonial Treasury—the five years to be calculated on each instalment from the date of its being advanced to the trustees.'

347. Are you aware whether either of those conditions were carried out—the first being that the public should subscribe a sum equal to that of the Government; and second, that the whole amount subscribed should be expended in erecting buildings on the Scots Church allotments? Neither of them.

348. Upon whom rests the responsibility of not complying with these conditions? With regard to the first—the non-contribution by the public of the amount specified was, I fear, owing in a great measure to the feeling against the Rev. Dr. Lang, and to his non-compliance with the resolutions of the Senate. I have no doubt that, if he had only gone on to build the two buildings, we should have continued in office and carried them through. There was no other intention on the part of the Senate than to carry the project right through.

349. And with regard to the location of the building? I have not examined the matter myself, but I have always understood that these buildings were not erected upon land belonging to the Scots' Church."

It will be seen from this what the Doctor's notions are of a "council of advice," and how admirably he is qualified in this as in other respects to expound his doctrines of universal suffrage and voluntary teachings by his negative example. The "detective" continues to detect. He asks:—

364. Do you know whether they are used as lodging-houses for private individuals? They have been so used for many years.

365. Do you know how the money received as rental from these lodging-houses is appropriated? I have always understood that Dr. Lang receives the rents.

366. Do you know whether the rents are devoted to the education of the Presbyterian youth of the colony, in accordance with the original intention? Certainly not; they have not been so employed for many years past.

367. Do you know anything about a second mortgage effected by Dr. Lang for £4500? I do not beyond report, therefore I say I do not.

368. And you do not know how that sum £4500 was appropriated? I do not.

369. As a shareholder of this institution, would you have any objection to a new trust being created to carry out the original intention of the proprietors of the college, and to apply the buildings to the purposes for which they were originally intended—the education of the Presbyterian youth of the colony? I should have no objection. I gave my money for educational purposes, and so long as it was so employed I should be glad to let it remain, under proper management.

370. Would you have given your money for such a purpose if you had any idea that the buildings would have been let as private dwelling-houses and the rents of those buildings received by Dr. Lang, and applied by him to his own private purposes and use? Most certainly not; nor would any of them have (the shareholders) subscribed for that purpose I am sure.

371. Do you think such an appropriation justifiable on any ground whatever? I do not. I myself have been particularly dissatisfied about it. If the money had been employed as it was intended to be employed I should have been most happy.

372. Does not such an appropriation amount, in fact and in principle, to a practical fraud upon the intentions of the original projectors of the Presbyterian College? It certainly is a misappropriation of the money. It was intended for a special purpose—that of public education, and it has not been so applied for many years past. Therefore, it is a misappropriation of the money.

373. If the rental were thrown into the sea could it be a greater misappropriation in principle than the manner in which it is now employed? It is misappropriated. It could not be worse than that. It is an improper act. There is no doubt of that on my mind.

374. You do not consent to any surrender of your rights as an original shareholder of the Australian College? No.

Parliamentary Detective Piddington, still persevering, asks:—

Out of what funds could these four buildings have been erected unless out of funds contributed by the public, either through the Treasury or by the shareholders? I know of none, during the existence of the Senate.

The Doctor then chimes in—

389. By the Chairman: Do you believe that the money contributed by the shareholders appeared twice—in the payment of the general expenditure, and in the payment of the expenditure on the buildings also? No; the money of the shareholders was given for the erection of the buildings; there is no doubt of that. I recollect at your meeting (it is stated there) you stated you had been at some expense; and so far as we found that expense had been incurred in a manner conducive to the interests of the institution, we were willing to allow you, but nothing beyond that. I do not recollect that you ever furnished any account of those expenses; you may have handed in an account of what you had expended, but I do not recollect that you ever did so.

It is obvious that Mr. Thomas Barker labours under the impression that the "council of advice" was made a screen to the Doctor; that the money was rashly and wastefully expended; that the shareholders have been duped; and that the accounts of the Doctor should not be passed until he has submitted them to regular investigation. Was ever anything so harsh and unfeeling? He will allow no items for which there is no account, or admit that a sacrifice has been made on the expenditure of money, a large portion of which has been avowedly spent by the Doctor in his own enterprises and voyages and travels, and for which he never condescended to give a detailed account.

Will any one pretend that the Government, having respect to public and private rights, will surrender a mortgage, and subscriptions to nearly £2000, into the hands of Dr. Lang, and thus consummate a wrong originally perpetrated when he departed from the agreement with Lord Goderich, requiring that the money should be spent on buildings erected upon the Scots Church property; and this to be held responsible for its repayment

And as to the Australian College its fate may perhaps deserve a more minute investigation. It is sufficient to say that its operations have been extremely limited in point of time, and even more so in point of utility. There is nothing in the success of that institution, any more than in its management, to entitle the Doctor to the gratitude of the country. It is easy enough to get testimonials of the proficiency of scholars in a year or two of fitful success, but let us know how many pupils were instructed, and for how many years they were subject to instruction, and we shall then have a better chance of knowing whether an equivalent has been returned for the loan of public money and the investment of public subscriptions.

Turning to the sacrifices of property made by the Rev. Doctor, we are treading on tender ground. He tells us that the College cost him the sacrifice of "personal property" that would now be worth at least £50,000. We have shown in another article how the Doctor makes out these majestic numbers. He says in a letter appended to the evidence:—

1. My father's town allotment, consisting of nearly an acre of ground, with a two-story verandah house on it, and fronting Kent-street, Bathurst street, and Sussex-street, Sydney. This property, which was sold in the year 1832, realised little more than £2000; it would now be worth at least £12,000.

2. The property now known as Petty's Hotel, Church-hill, extending back to Clarence-lane, Clarence-street, having been run, with my consent, through my garden, for the loss of which I received no compensation of any kind. This property realised somewhere about £2500; £10,000 has since been offered and refused for the portion of it comprising the hotel.

3. My father's grant of land at Sutton Forest and Bong Bong, which in the year 1835 realised £1500; it would be greatly more valuable now.

4. Twelve hundred acres of land adjoining the Illawarra Lake. This land was sold in 1836 for £2 an acre; the same land has recently been sold for ten times the amount, or £20 per acre."

We protest against this kind of arithmetic. If Government is to compensate all the poor fellows who, under the impulse of benevolence or extravagance, or any other cause, parted with their possessions in 1832 or 1836, what will be the amount of this indemnity! Dr. Lang did what many other persons have done—he sold his land to people who intended to make something by it. It would be, however, a curious inquiry how far these persons who gave the sums mentioned, were gainers by their bargain—how many years' interest had to be added to the principal sum before the conjectural tens of thousands were offered, really or in dreams, under the advanced condition of the colony. This statement of values may have some relevance in an old country like England, where property retains its value with a certain steadiness: yet even in England it would be scouted as the crown of absurdity to talk of the sale of land in 1832 and 1836 as a sacrifice because of the price it might fetch in 1862. According to Dr. Lang's own showing of his own money the sum he expended was £9800. For this he has enjoyed an exemption from interest to the tune of (at 8 per cent.) £13,200, besides receiving the total rental, which at the present time is upwards of £400 above the mortgage. We ask any reasonable man whether knowing the habits of Dr. Lang and the enormous cost of those ventures, lawsuits, and prosecutions in which he has found the excitement of his life, the £9000 has really been in any shape expended upon the interests of education, or upon the Australian College? The case, as made out by the Doctor, seems to terminate in this, that having under pretences that were not carried out, obtained from the Government £3500, and from subscribers £2000, he has employed those funds at his own discretion; and more, the most part entirely for his own advantage.

Dr. Lang invites us so kindly into all the secrets of his family arrangements and movements that there can be no impertinence in inquiring into the history of these various estates which the Doctor turned into cash and laid on the altar of his country. How much came from the Crown? How many free grants came to the Lang family? In turning to the business paper of the last session, we find in charge of Dr. Lang a bill to abolish the law of primogeniture. The Doctor's indignation at the eldest son acquiring property by the sudden death of his intestate father was really affecting. This tenderness was, no doubt, awakened by his own domestic recollections. The same Providence that frowned upon the Sydney College and stopped his father in his project of assisting it by drowning him, by a wonderful compensation rewarded his pious son and made him the heir of an intestate estate. We know the Doctor too well to suppose that he would be a fighting against Providence. If by any accident his father's affectionate purposes were defeated, he condoled with his brethren in their misfortune, but the Divine intimation was to be obeyed. If Providence puts anything in his reach, the Doctor is too pious to let it go! The intestate estate fell to the Doctor, and so we come to his "first *great sacrifice*. His recent law will prevent Providence from exposing any other elder brother to a similar conflict of claims.

There is another property which the Doctor acquired in a very remarkable way—we mean the £1200 acres which were sold for £2500. There was a poor man named Wiley, a Scotchman, whose reverence for the Doctor was no doubt founded upon the traditions of his country. This man, we understand—so Dr. Lang informed the country—was "in danger of land sharks." The Doctor came to his rescue!—bought the land of him—received a cash receipt, and gave in exchange *bills* bearing his own noble name! Now, one would like to know at what price this land was bought—that we might estimate the amount of sacrifice and suffering in the sale. We would like to know what became of the bills, and by what accident it was that Wiley was soon afterwards introduced to the care of Dr. Mitchell, as a pauper in the last stage of consumption. It would be pleasant to see how the Doctor defeated the land sharks and performed the functions of a good shepherd. This land, as we understand, was sold by Dr. Lang to his brother, who, more fortunate still, sold it at a considerable advance. The Doctor does not say with exactness whether the £2 per acre was the price he had obtained, or an advanced rate in consequence of his brothers' better fortune. At all events, there are many people who sold land for £2 per acre in 1836, who made a similar sacrifice.

Dr. Lang was entitled to have given every attention to his temporal interests. His long residence in the country, had he been commonly fortunate and careful, ought to have made him a man of substance; but his whole career has made steady progress impossible. Involved continually in lawsuits, in quarrels, in extravagant voyages, in unprofitable publications, in everything that fed his vanity, indulged his love of despotism and ministered to his personal gratification, he is not probably a rich man now, nor does he deserve to be. He has, however, managed to retain possession of a church by professing to belong to an establishment which he openly renounced and publicly reviled.

"The Voluntary Church," he says, "in which the ordinances of religion are supported exclusively by themselves, is everywhere and pre-eminently the Church of the People; the hireling ministry of a State Church, especially of so degraded a Presbyterian ministry as that of the State Church of Scotland and all in connection with it under existing circumstances unquestionably is, 'will they not follow, for they know not the voice of' the hireling."

We call especial notice to the Doctor's possessions in this colony, as an illustration of his honesty as a Christian minister. The Doctor says:—

But we have not only good reason to congratulate ourselves on our present position as a Voluntary Church, when we reflect on our past discouragements, as well as on the difficulties and depressions that have been experienced by all classes since the period of *our* disruption; we have still stronger grounds for self-satisfaction when we consider the subsequent conduct of the body with which we then solemnly renounced all further connection, I mean the Synod of Australia. There have been two annual meetings of that body since the tidings of the great disruption in Scotland reached this colony. But what has been the conduct of the Synod on both of these occasions in reference to an event with which the whole civilized world was ringing at the time, and in regard to which it was utterly impossible that Presbyterian Ministers, previously in connection with the Established Church of Scotland, in any part of the world, could remain neutral? Why, on the first of the occasions I refer to—in October, 1843—there was no allusion to the subject of any kind, directly or indirectly, during the whole week of the Synod's session.

Oh, no! they never mentioned it!

while on the second of these occasions—in October, 1844—a series of resolutions was passed establishing a perfect equality, as far as the Synod was concerned, between the Residuary and the Free Churches, and recognising them as each deserving of precisely the same measure of its affectionate regard! Although "wide as the poles asunder," therefore, in all other parts of the world the Free and the State Churches are to meet together harmoniously, to form one flesh, one body, in the Synod of Australia! Verily, in such circumstances, we did not come out from among the hirelings a moment too soon!

And yet some of these men—the Taits, the M'Intyres, the Forbeses, the Mowbrays, of the Synod—pretend to tell us that they sympathise, forsooth with the Free Church, and belong to it notwithstanding! But is this the way that Presbyterian Ministers previously "in connection with the Established Church of Scotland," in any other part of the world, have expressed their sympathy with the Free Church, or their adherence to its communion? Come and see.

1. Immediately after the disruption in Scotland, the Irish Presbyterian Church gave the right hand of fellowship to the Free Church, and renounced all further connection with the "Creature of the State."

2. The Synod of the Presbyterian Church in England did precisely the same, and deliberately erased from their designation the words "in connection with the Established Church of Scotland" that there might be no mistake on the subject.

3. The whole of the Church of Scotland's Missionaries in India, without one solitary exception, followed the same bright examples; voluntarily abandoning the valuable buildings and other property which their own burning zeal and apostolic labours had accumulated for the Mission, and dwelling, for a season, along with their pupils and converts, in "their own hired houses," like the Apostle Paul under the tyranny of Nero.

4. Although a majority of the Synod of Canada determined to maintain their connection with the Established Church of Scotland, a goodly minority of that body, consisting of nearly thirty ministers, renounced their connection during the past year, and formed themselves into a separate Synod in communion with the Free Church.

5. The Synod of Nova Scotia declared in favour of the Free Church, by a majority of two to one, and changed their character and designation accordingly; the minority retaining their former name as a distinct Synod and their connection with the Scottish Establishment. Nay,

6. The Synod of British Guiana having declared for the State Church, with the single exception of the Rev. Mr. Young, of Berbice, that solitary minister, whose position so much resembled my own three years ago, finding that he could express his sympathy with the Free Church in no other way than by renouncing his own connection with a Synod which was itself "in connection with the Established Church of Scotland," resigning his charge at once, like an honest man, left the colony forthwith, and is now the pastor of a Free Church in the neighbouring island of Antigua.

Faithful found
Among the faithless, faithful only he;
Among innumerable false, unmoved,
Unshaken, unseduced, unterrified,
His loyalty he kept, his love, his zeal;
Nor number, nor example, with him wrought
To swerve from truth, or change his constant mind,
Though single. From amidst them forth he passed,
Long way through hostile scorn, which he sustained
Superior, nor of violence feared aught.
And, with retorted scorn, his back he turned
On those proud towers to swift destruction doomed
Paradise Lost, Book V.

It is evident therefore that of all the Presbyterian Churches previously in connection with the Church of Scotland throughout the British Empire, the Synod of Australia, in affecting neutrality on the great points at issue between the State Church and the Free Church of Scotland, and in pretending to regard both of these Churches with equal affection, stands entirely alone in its meanness, or rather in its baseness. Like the Church of Laodicea, it is neither cold nor hot; what then can it expect but the condemnation and the doom of the Laodicean Church? *I know thy works, that thou are neither cold nor hot.* I WOULD THOU WERT EITHER COLD OR HOT. *So then because thou art lukewarm, and neither cold nor hot, I will spue thee out of my mouth.*—Rev. iii. 15, 16.

Considering in this light, the Doctor's late legal proceedings, what can be said but that he has a contempt for the understandings of mankind and an equal disdain of consistency and truth.

This very man has recently burst into the Courts of Scotland, asserted his community with the establishment, and retains possession of his present church in violation of the expressed condition of the original trust, or in utter contradiction of the principles expressed in the words we have quoted, and which he gave to the world in a pastoral address, dated "Scots Church, Sydney, 1st *April* (All Fools' Day), 1845." They were fools, indeed, who believed him. Not only does Dr. Lang possess the church and all the advantages connected with it by pleading his *legal* connection and *status* as a clergyman of the Church of Scotland, but he is in the enjoyment of all the advantages conferred upon the Scots Church by the college property erected out of the funds of the State. The Government have taken no step to deprive him of it, and probably he will never be disturbed, but we can scarcely imagine that any Government will lend themselves to a direct confiscation of the money of the subscribers to the Australian College, or to the surrender of a public claim for an outlay made for a specific and public purpose. The Doctor will have to try several manœuvres before he will accomplish his modest desire—"I only wish this paltry affair of the mortgage to be set at rest for ever by its being cancelled forthwith:" an aspiration which we suppose finds a response from every mortgager in the country, but like the smoke of those sacrifices (as costly as the Doctor's) made by the heathen with equal purity but to unwilling gods, the flaming desire is lost in empty air.

There seems to be something like a play at cross purposes going on with respect to the proposed intercolonial conference. The project has been for several months before the public of the different colonies. Yet now that the time suggested for holding it has arrived, there seems to be a difficulty in the way of bringing it about. New South Wales, Tasmania, Queensland, and South Australia, have all appointed their delegates, but Victoria holds back. The excuse made by the Government of Victoria is, that their Parliament is in session, and that their Cabinet Ministers are too much occupied to attend to extraneous matters, and they propose that the conference should be postponed for three months. But there is no guarantee that the session will be over in three months, and if it were, the Parliaments of at least two of the other colonies would then be in session. Four out of five of the colonies are now ready, and, as this is the time fixed upon, it is scarcely becoming in Victoria to start objections at the last moment, and to make the consideration of its own convenience paramount.

Melbourne was at first thought to be the best place for conference, but the *venue* has been changed to Sydney. The Queensland Commissioners are coming down to adjust the details of the debt, and it was thought might polish off the other matter at the same moment. The Victorian Parliament is not absolutely in session, as just now it is enjoying its Midsummer vacation, and its Commissioners might spend their holidays very profitably in a trip to Sydney.

It is some years ago since, under an agreement framed by Sir William Denison, it was mutually agreed between the Governments of New South Wales and Victoria that there should be no border customs levied; and further that, with respect to dutiable articles brought up the Murray in steamboats, the duties should be levied at the Goolwa by the South Australian Government, and the proceeds equally divided between New South Wales and Victoria. At the time at which this agreement was made, it was not a bad one. But, since then, the commerce of the interior has altogether altered, and the effect now is to deprive this colony of a very large share of its lawful revenues. Since Victoria has made good roads and railroads northwards, the river traffic on the Upper Murray has almost ceased. Nine-tenths of the stores now taken up the river are for consumption in New South Wales, and are landed on the banks of the Murrumbidgee or the Darling. It is out of the question, therefore, that we should continue to hand over to Victoria half the revenue due on these goods.

But the river navigation is still unreliable, and the greater portion of the stores used in the south-west of New South Wales are drawn from Melbourne. The loss of revenue to this colony from this overland traffic is estimated at over thirty thousand pounds per annum, and it is increasing every year. There has been a great occupation of the salt-bush country during the last six or seven years. It is obvious, therefore, that circumstances have altogether changed since the agreement in force was entered into. The Government of this colony, therefore, is fully entitled to give fair notice that after a certain date it will withdraw from the agreement.

Mr. Weekes committed a most unfortunate blunder when, without any communication with the Government of Victoria, he sent up two Customs' officers to the Murray to levy duties on goods crossing the frontier. It made the matter worse that this sudden violation of the agreement took place shortly after that agreement had been deliberately but improvidently renewed. We have often deplored this blunder, because it gave a sort of justification to the Victorian Government for representing itself as the injured party. But in all reason this offence ought now to be considered condoned. This colony has since then lost another year's border revenue, a loss which is measured by thirty thousand pounds. That is about penalty enough, we fancy, to pay for the

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Treasurer's discourteous precipitancy. Moreover, it was not the present Victorian Government that was offended; it was a preceding one, some of the members of which have even vanished from the colony. Therefore, the present administration in Melbourne need not, as a point of honour, keep alive the grudge any longer.

If, however, the existing arrangement is to be abandoned, it is quite clear that some other must be substituted. There is no real difficulty in the way of adopting an equitable plan. A registration of all dutiable articles crossing the frontier, would enable the balance to be drawn out monthly; and this, if agreed to, would be a better plan than sending goods up the country in bond. It would be no hardship on teamsters crossing the Murray to give to an appointed officer a list of such portions of their loading as were dutiable. There would be nothing to pay at the time, and there would be no appreciable trouble or delay, as the carriers would be furnished with the necessary documents by the merchants who gave them their loading. But any scheme, it will be seen, involves the co-operation of Victoria. It will be of no use for Mr. Weekes to find out to a penny what is due to him if the Victorian Treasurer will not disgorge. It is, therefore, for the purpose of bringing about an amicable understanding that it is desired to bring the subject before the Conference, after the assimilation of tariffs has been discussed.

Queensland, as well as South Australia, is interested in the question. The former colony has the same complaint to make against New South Wales that we make against Victoria; for a considerable portion of the stores consumed in the southern stations of Queensland are forwarded from Maitland. While, therefore, Mr. Weekes is entitled to receive on the one hand from Victoria, he is under obligations also to restore something to Queensland. South Australia is interested in the navigation of the Murray, and is desirous of seeing the trade undisturbed by any vexatious border regulations.

There is no real difficulty to be contended with except the unwillingness of Victoria to come to an understanding on the subject. There is no excuse, however, for fencing off the matter any longer. It has already been in abeyance quite long enough. Our Treasury cannot afford to lose its just dues. Mr. Weekes does not ask for restitution of the plunder of past years, but only to be protected against loss for the future. It is a reasonable request, and one that cannot be refused without dishonour.

The delegates from the other colonies might certainly meet and leave the chairs for the Victorian representatives empty. But that would be something like playing Hamlet with the part of Hamlet left out. Victoria is the chief actor in the whole concern. The other colonies might come to some decision as to what Victoria ought to do, but they can in no way bind her to do it. The full conference, indeed, will have no absolute authority, but its recommendations will have moral weight.

We entertain the hope that the Government of Victoria will yield to the solicitations of the other Governments and not isolate itself in a way that can add nothing to its dignity, and that can but multiply embarrassments in all future intercolonial negotiations. The representatives of the other colonies are all ready to meet and to set to work. They wait the good pleasure of Mr. O'Shanassy.

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

MELBOURNE.

Thursday, 8 p.m.

A fire broke out on Emerald Hill to-day, causing the destruction of four houses. A man named Mehagan, who was in one of the houses, was burnt to death.

The Church of England Assembly are discussing the bill to regulate ministers' stipends, after which Mr Heales's Education Bill will be brought under consideration.

The Volunteer Artillery encampment at Sandridge is a partial failure, the attendance being very poor.

The escorts have brought in 23,500 ounces gold.

Moore, lately employed as clerk in the Post Office, was fully committed for embezzlement to-day.

A furious hot wind has been blowing all day. The heat was almost suffocating. In the shade the thermometer stood at 106.

Messrs. Fraser and Cohen sold to-day the cargo of the Belvidere, from Cadiz, at the following prices:—Port wines, in bond, £47 to £58 per pipe; sherries, £29 to £94 per butt; Central Vineyard brandy, 8s. 9d. per gallon.

Tobacco easier. Brandy in good demand.

The City of Melbourne (s.) sailed at one o'clock, and cleared the Heads at 4.10 p.m.

ADELAIDE.

Thursday, 7 p.m.

Destructive bush fires have been burning since yesterday, and are still increasing, destroying miles of pasture.

The Government have published telegrams received regarding the proposed intercolonial tariff conference, showing that they had assented to the proposal for the meeting at Sydney, when first consulted by the New South Wales Government, but no other Government appears to have consented.

Further discoveries of copper mines are reported.

Breadstuffs are much firmer than last report. There is a brisk demand for wheat at 4s. 3d. A large sale of flour is reported at £10 15s. Bran is quoted at 13½d.

The new Office of Public Works.—The removal of the department of Public Works to the block of new houses in Phillip-street, adjacent to Bridge-street, was commenced yesterday. The sum to be paid by the Government for the four houses (including that occupied by the Engineer for Harbours) is £650 per annum—the same amount they have hitherto been paying for the three houses belonging to Mrs. Roberts.

Meetings for United Prayer.—The fourth of a series of meetings (convened in compliance with the invitation of the Evangelical Alliance in England) for united prayer was held yesterday evening in the Congregational Church, Pitt-street. The body of the church was well filled. The meeting was presided over by the Rev. A. Morrison of Melbourne, and the devotional exercises were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Steel, the Rev. A. Thompson, the Rev. R. Hartley, and a layman connected with the Congregational Church. The subject arranged for the evening's engagement, and to which the prayers bore special reference, was as follows:—"The conversion of the Jews; the more extensive and successful preaching of the Gospel among the heathen; the revival of pure Christianity among the ancient Churches of the East; the overthrow of every form of anti-Christian error; the comforting and liberation of those who are in bonds, for the Gospel's sake; the prevalence of peace among all nations; a blessing upon the souls of all brethren and sisters engaged in missionary labour among the heathen and other unevangelized populations." The meeting for this evening will be held in the Free Church of Scotland, Macquarie-street.

Accident at the A. S. N. Company's Works.—A carpenter, whose name we could not ascertain, was at work yesterday at the A. S. N. Company's at Pyrmont (the Slip), and by accident fell down an old sawpit. In falling, he struck a large piece of ironbark, which inflicted a severe scalp wound. Medical aid was promptly rendered, and he was then removed to his own residence.

Sydney Infirmary.—Report for the month ending 31st December, 1862:—Cases, last report: Men, 136; women, 46; children, 12. Admitted: Men, 109; women, 28; children, 4. Discharged, men, 101; women, 28; children, 4. Died: Men, 9; women, 5. Remaining at this date: Men, 135; women, 41; children, 12. Remarks: 19 accidents and urgent cases.

ELECTION FOR WEST SYDNEY.—THE POLLING.

The polling for the election of a member to represent the electorate of West Sydney, in room of Mr. W. C. Windeyer, resigned, took place yesterday, and was conducted with remarkable good order, no rows or disturbances of any kind occurring throughout the day. At the different polling booths large numbers of persons assembled, and there was considerable activity manifested by the supporters of the rival candidates (Messrs. Eagar and Speer); for, although Mr. William Palmer Moffat was also a candidate, the contest rested in reality between those gentlemen. Shortly after five o'clock, in accordance with his promise of Tuesday last, the returning-officer arrived at the hustings in Wynyard square for the purpose of declaring the result of the poll, which he did immediately on the arrival of the candidates.

Before declaring the numbers, the Returning-officer said he had, in the first place, to thank the electors for the great order that prevailed, and the assistance which he had thus received in discharging his duty in connection with the election. His duties, so far from being troublesome, had been rendered most agreeable. There had been no misunderstanding, no irregularities, no unpleasantness, nor was there a single word of doubt or dispute as to the correctness of any one of the returns. (Cheers.) He would now read to them the numbers polled for each candidate:—

For Mr. Geoffrey Eagar .... 1315 (Loud cheers.)
For Mr. William Speer .... 1202 (Cheers.)
For Mr. W. P. Moffat .... 184 (Laughter.)

It therefore became his duty to declare Mr. Geoffrey Eagar duly returned to represent the electorate of West Sydney in the Legislative Assembly. (Prolonged cheering.)

Mr. Eagar, who was received with much applause, said: I have lost my voice from a bad cold, and I am afraid I shall not be able to address you so fully as I could wish. I desire, however, to thank you most heartily for the distinguished honour you have done me on this occasion—an honour which I feel is due not so much to my merits as to your kindness. I can assure you I deeply appreciate the kindness, and shall remember it with gratitude to the latest day of my life. (Cheering.) I may say that I scarcely expected so high a position on the poll, but you have given it to me, and it will be my study, by the faithful discharge of my duty, to justify the choice, so that I trust you will never have to regret the day when you placed me at the head of the poll. (Loud cheers.) I desire before concluding to say a few words with regard to my opponent. I feel that in the course of the contest I have perhaps indulged in some personalities. (Cries of "No, no.") I may have gone too far in my remarks at the nomination, and I now desire to say that if anything that fell from me on that occasion was of an offensive nature, I most heartily and sincerely apologise to Mr. Speer. (Loud cheers.) No one can more highly estimate the character and services of Mr. Speer than I do, and I hope after all this is forgotten I shall have the benefit of his co-operation in endeavouring to bring the claims of the city properly before the Parliament. (Cheers.) In such a work I am sure I cannot find a more fitting counsellor and guide. I regret that the state of my voice prevents my thanking you as heartily as I desire. I can only say that it shall be my study, by faithfully and honestly performing my duty as your member, to justify the choice which you have been pleased to make this day. (Prolonged cheering.)

Mr. Speer, who was well received, said: I admit that Mr. Eagar has fairly won the day. (Cheers.) It was a fair fight on both sides (cheers), and there can be no question that he has obtained a large majority. All my strength was brought against him (hear, hear); I did all I could but he has succeeded, and I do not complain of his victory. With regard to Mr. Eagar's apology, I accept it most freely (cheers), and if in the course of the contest I have said anything offensive of him or to any other person, I likewise offer my apology. (Cheers.) I thank my supporters most sincerely for their efforts, and perhaps on some future occasion I may hope to be successful. (Prolonged cheers.)

The candidates then shook hands, and, on the call of Mr Eagar, three cheers were given in honour of Mr. Speer. A like demonstration in favour of the Returning officer brought the proceedings to a close.

The following return shows the issue of the voting at each of the polling-booths:—

	Eagar.	Speer.	Moffat.
A, B, C	112	149	24
„ „	130	122	23
D, E, F, G	243	175	12
H, I, J, K	193	145	23
M, N	191	181	41
L, O, P, Q	149	133	20
R, S, U, V	191	168	26
T, W, X, Y, Z	106	147	16
	1315	1202	184

The Fire in George-street South.—An inquest will be held by the City Coroner, at the Black Swan Inn, George-street South, to-day (commencing at eleven o'clock), on the fire which broke out in the house occupied by Mr. Sulway, on Sunday evening last.

Fire at Five Dock.—Yesterday morning a fire took place in this locality, and notwithstanding the exertions of the neighbours, a cottage, the property of Mr. B. C. Rodd, was completely destroyed. The place we hear was not insured.

Accident at the Gap.—Two men, named Frank Evers and James M'Chrystle, employed in blasting at the Gap, with the view of forming a flight of steps down the cliff, met with a severe accident while at their work yesterday. Very little is known respecting the cause of the accident, as no one was present except the unfortunate men themselves, but it appears that they had fired a blast, and this was so powerful that some rocks were dislodged, which caused the two men to fall and some stones to fall on them. They were found about half-an-hour afterwards, and rescued from their position. One was removed to his own residence, and the other to the Infirmary. The extent of the injuries had not been ascertained at a late hour last evening.

Lecture on Homœopathy.—Yesterday evening a lecture on the subject of homœopathy—the first of a series—was delivered at the School of Arts, in Pitt-street, by Dr. William Sherwin, a fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons in England. The chair was taken at about half-past eight o'clock by Dr. Brereton, who briefly introduced Dr. Sherwin to the meeting—not a very numerous one. The lecturer stated that the address he was about to deliver was one of an introductory character, which had been already printed by him for the use of his friends. He was originally an allopathist, but, after many years' investigation, had become convinced that the principles of homœopathy were rather to be relied upon as indeed he had long ago supposed. The lecturer proceeded to describe the meaning of dynamisation, and the potency of drugs as understood by homœopathists. The principle of *contraria contrariis* was not one that was applicable to curative agency, for diseases had no contraries. The lecturer then entered into the general origin of disease, and dwelt upon the manner in which the remedial action of drugs was brought about by homœopathic pharmacy, as initiated by the immortal Hahnemann. There could be but one true and appropriate remedy for any specific disease; no other curative agency for it could be met with. The Materia Medica of Hahnemann was founded upon long and patient investigation of the curative properties of drugs as regarded diseases. It was a work to be relied upon, but not to be so far trusted in by medical men as to justify them in disregarding the results of scientific observation and personal experience. The lecturer went on to speak in detail of the various and conflicting theories by which medical men had accounted for the presence of disease. Disease was an abnormal condition of the human external organism, not in any case a part of the vital principle. It was the use of drugs to restore the abnormal action of the organism to a sound and healthy state. Dr. Sherwin in further following up his subject entered next into a disquisition upon the dynamic action of certain drugs, and their secondary action in certain particular cases as administered upon homœopathic principles. Thus aconite, although a poison, was found to be an absolute remedy in cases where the disease arose out of disorder of the venous system. The lecturer passed on to show the grounds upon which it was assumed by homœopathists that small doses of drugs were desirable, it being contended that disease originated in very small derangements, which, if unchecked, developed inevitably into an action of morbific principles in the end fatal to the great vital principle. The causes of disease being thus constituted, it was only reasonable to suppose that the application of small doses of drugs was appropriate and likely to be remedial. The lecturer ended by treating, further, and in general terms, on the peculiar characteristics of disease, and the exact relation thereto of remedial agencies. The lecturer was listened to throughout, and applauded at its conclusion. Dr. Sherwin announced, at the end of the lecture, that at his next lecture the two systems of allopathy and homœopathy would be compared, and the superiority of the homœopathic system pointed out.

We are requested by Messrs. Chas. Moore and Co. to direct the attention of drapers, storekeepers, and the trade to their continuation sale of drapery, Manchester goods, slops, and stock of a country storekeeper, this day, at 11 o'clock, at their Rooms, Pitt-street.—Adv.

THE LATE FIRE AT THE BAYSWATER HOTEL.

Coroner's Inquest.

The fire which occurred at the Bayswater Hotel, Double Bay, on the morning of Monday, the 29th ultimo, some particulars of which appeared in our issue of the 30th, has formed the subject of a coroner's inquest, which was commenced on Tuesday last and finished yesterday. A good deal of evidence was taken, and the jury were satisfied that the fire was the work of an incendiary, but unfortunately they were unable to bring the crime home to any particular person.

As before intimated, the inquest was commenced on Tuesday last, at the Bayswater Hotel, the jury being composed of six gentlemen residing in the locality. The coroner briefly stated the particulars of the case, as he had been able to glean them, and then proceeded to take evidence.

Henry Edmonds was the first witness called, and he deposed as follows:—I am a licensed publican, and keep this house, which I rent from the trustees of the late Mr. Edward Salamon. I have been here six months, and I pay £240 a year for the house. I have seven in family, namely, myself, my wife, and five children, the eldest being ten years, and the youngest seventeen months. I keep one female domestic servant. The foundation of the house is of cut stone; there are twelve rooms in the house; four on the lower floor, namely, two kitchens, a billiard-room, and the cellar. The cellar faces the kitchen; a passage divides them, and it is secured by a strong door. I had in this cellar, at the time of the fire, two quarter-casks of brandy, one of which was broached; one hogshead of rum, three quarter-casks of wine, several casks of English ale, five casks of bottled porter, five casks of bottled beer, two cases of gin, two dozen of ale and porter, and other casks, which altogether I valued at £200. I have no vouchers to show the purchase of the goods named, but I can procure them if necessary. My goods were purchased from Waller, Tooth, and Goldsmith before he died. I have purchased them within the last six months. I have an account with Mr. Tooth, but I don't know exactly how much I owe him. I had from Mr. Goldsmith about £20 worth of ale, cider, and porter, part of which was in the cellar. I had of Mr. Waller five hogsheads of English ale, to the amount of £60, for which I gave a bill for three months. This bill is due next month. I am insured in the Sydney Office to the extent of £1000; £500 on my stock, and £500 on my furniture and effects. I have been insured about four months. I did not see any surveyor from the office to see the property I proposed to insure, neither did I furnish the office with any list of it. I do a very good business here. I take from £40 to £50 a-week, the profits being about £12 or £14 a week. I keep no books, not even a cash-book, but I intend to keep books for the future. I have more than sufficient to pay the bill falling due, and my rent has just been paid. A trap-door, through which the casks of liquor are lowered into the cellar is situate in the Old South Head Road, between the hall and bar doors, and is fastened by a bolt inside. The bolt has recently been injured, but how this was done I cannot tell. The last time I put any goods down prior to the fire, was on last Saturday-week. About two o'clock in the morning of Monday last I was nearly suffocated with smoke; I got up, opened the door, and found the smoke increasing. I went down stairs to the kitchen and saw a light through a crevice of the cellar door; I had my keys with me in my trousers pocket, and on opening the cellar door flame and smoke rushed out, which compelled me to shut the door again. I ran up stairs, awoke my wife, and told her to make haste to dress the children, as the cellar was all on fire. I again went down stairs, opened the bar and passage doors, and ran to John Webber (Mr. Lamb's gardener), who came some time afterwards. On going to his house I cried out "fire." A number of people came about three o'clock, and with their assistance I got the fire under. We thought we had got the fire quite out, when (after the neighbours had returned home) a cask of rum blazed up. I had lain down on a form in the bar, and was again awoke by the smoke. I again ran and called the neighbours, and as it appeared there would be some difficulty in getting the fire out, I sent for Mr. Bown (who had also returned home with the engine) to come out. We worked away, however, and again got the fire under. The trap door looks as though it had been forced open. I have to go to the cellar every night to turn off the gas-meter. I went with the servant girl to turn it off on the Sunday night at eleven o'clock. I did not examine the trap door then to see if it was all right. The floor of the cellar was strewn with straw. The servant girl stood at the door with the candle while I turned off the gas-meter. I don't remember whether I was smoking when I went down into the cellar on the night before the fire; I smoke cigars; my back yard is fenced in, but any-one can get in; I don't know whether the back door was open that night. I was drawing brandy from the cask (I think) the day before the fire. I have not removed any furniture from my house.

By the foreman: I cannot account for the bolt of my trap-door being injured, I sometimes push the bolt in with a long stick. Had I been robbed, and there had been no fire I should have missed the goods; although I don't keep books.

By the Coroner: There were people drinking in my house on the Sunday evening preceding the fire. I pay my rent monthly, I am solvent. I dare say I owe Mr. Tooth about £400.

By the foreman: I have no suspicion of anyone having set fire to my house. I would not entertain suspicion of anyone unless I caught him in the fact. I don't know that I have ever done anyone any harm.

By the Coroner: Captain Banks, one of the persons who assisted to put out the fire, remarked (after the first fire was out) that some one ought to stay, in case of accident, and I replied, "Oh! I don't know, Captain, it seems to be all out now." After the second fire was got out I had everything turned out of the cellar, and soon after this, as I and two of the children were passing a hogshead of rum, it burst, when the flames spread and burnt the bannisters of the stairs. This cask had been removed out near the kitchen door by Mr. Pepper, or Mr. Banks.

By the Coroner: I did not personally examine the casks before the neighbours left the first time, to see if they leaked or not.

By Mr. Dyer: When I went out the first time to call my neighbours, I went out of the bar door, but I opened the side door before doing so; the trap-door is situate between these doors, but I did not observe whether it was open. Mr. Webber was the first to see a sandstone on the framework of the trap-door, and remarked that it appeared that the trap-door had been prised open. If any person set fire to the cellar he must have done it through the trap-door, as I opened the lower door with my key when I discovered the fire.

By the Coroner: The list produced was furnished by Mr. Tooth, showing the amount of goods which he has supplied to me since the 1st November last. I have been in the colony since I was a boy, and have been a publican seven years. I came free to the colony.

Henry Edmonds recalled, and re-examined by the coroner, said: Before coming to this house I occupied the house over the way it was then called the Bayswater Hotel. I left because I could not agree with Mr. Ridley, the owner, about the rent. He wanted me to pay £7 per week, remarking that he could get £8 for it. I offered him £6 for it, and he refused. Afterwards he came and told me I should have it for a term of six months for £6 per week. I consented to take it at that, and about a fortnight afterwards Mr Ridley sent me a notice from Mr. Abbott, the lawyer, to give up possession at the termination of the old lease. I then put the case into the hands of Mr. Milford, which proceeding produced some unpleasant feeling between myself and Mr. Ridley. I had this house built as quickly as possible, and removed here as soon as it was ready. I called it the Bayswater Hotel. I have, I think, the greater portion of the trade here. Mr. Ridley keeps the house opposite since I left; it is now called the Richmond Hotel. Mr. Ridley has not spoken to me since I left. People in my bar have told me that Ridley intended to "run me out"—whatever that might mean. My trap-door has the appearance of having been forced open from the outside. I heard my dogs barking much more than usual that night. I keep one inside and one outside. I did not see a light in the house opposite when I went out crying fire. I did not see any one from Ridley's house at all that night, either before or after the fire. When I heard the dogs barking, I got out and looked out of window, but could not see anything about. Since I left the house opposite I think its trade has fallen off. I was doing a good trade about the time of the fire, it being Christmas-time. I have heard that Mr. Ridley gave a party gratis on an evening preceding one on which it was rumoured I was going to have party. It was possible, if the trap-door had been forced open, to throw fire into the cellar.

John Webber, a German, employed as gardener by Mr John Lamb, of Glenrock, deposed as follows:—On Monday morning last Mr. Edmonds called me up, saying that his house was on fire; I got up as soon as I could and came over, and found Mrs. Edmonds and her children standing at the hall door screaming; I took them over to my place and then ranback to this house; I tried to go down stairs, but could not for the smoke, so I went in through the back yard and saw the fire; Mr. Edmonds was then throwing water in, but as he could not throw it in fast enough he sent me to call up some more people to assist him; I went accordingly and called up Captain Banks and others; I don't know why I did not call Mr. Ridley; we got out the fire and returned home, and then, about four o'clock, Mr Edmonds came again and told me the fire had broken out worse than it was before; I came again, and saw three casks all in flames; we got the fire out before the engines came; about daylight I saw a stone about three pounds in weight, now produced, lying on the framework of the trap-door; I asked Mr. Edmonds if he saw it, and he replied, "No;" some of the firemen lifted up the trap-door from the outside, and we saw the bolt had been forced with a chisel or some instrument of that nature; the bolt was back and the door had been opened; I did not see anything in the cellar underneath the trap-door, indicating that anything had been thrown in to set the place on fire; the stone produced appears to have been used as a hammer, from marks upon it; marks of rust were left on the framework of the trap-door, as if it had been forced open with a rusty chisel, or some such instrument.

George Banks, formerly a master mariner, but now engaged as a fisherman, said: I was called on Monday morning last by the last witness, who told me that Mr. Edmonds' house was on fire; he also requested me to call my son, which I did, and we came up immediately; when I entered the house I saw Mr. Edmonds throwing water on the fire with a jug; I and my son assisted; I pumped the water, and we eventually, with other assistance, got the fire under; later in the morning I saw that the bolt of the trap door had been forced. I saw my son assisting to get out a cask of rum that was nearly burned through, and having turned it up on its head I threw several buckets of water over it. I subsequently examined it with a candle and found it was not leaking.

Senior sergeant Rolleston, of the D division of Metropolitan Police, said: I was here on the morning of the 29th, when the fire occurred. I examined the cellar and trap-door, and from the appearances I could not swear that the fire was the work of an incendiary, although the trap-door showed that it had been forced at some time. I could not discover that anything had been thrown down to set the place on fire.

Martha Brierley, domestic servant to Mr. and Mrs. Edmonds, said: I heard the alarm of fire at about two o'clock in the morning of Monday last. Mr. Edmonds came into the room in which I was sleeping and told me. I heard the crackling of the fire, and smelt the smoke. On the previous night I went with Mr. Edmonds to the cellar-door, and held the candle while he turned off the gas. I was satisfied on going to bed (at eleven o'clock) that there was no fire in the cellar. Mrs. Edmonds told me that she heard the dogs bark, and the trap-door fall, just before Mr. Edmonds called her.

Catherine Edmonds, wife of the landlord, said: On the morning of Monday last, I was awakened by our dogs barking and by the noise of a fall, as if the trap-door or a shutter had fallen down; I called my husband, who got up and looked out of the window but could not see any person; I then dosed off to sleep and was awakened some time after by my husband, who told me the house was full of smoke; a night or two previous to the fire, I distinctly heard footsteps on the trap-door, and I told my husband so.

At this stage of the proceedings, the inquest was adjourned to Thursday (yesterday).

Thursday, January 8th.

The inquest was resumed at half-past one o'clock to-day, when the following evidence was taken:—

Henry Edmonds recalled, stated as follows:—My wife called me and told me that the dogs were barking on the night of the fire, and that she heard some person walking and something fall; I got out of bed and looked out of the window, but could not see any person; to the best of my recollection the bed-room door was shut; it was a very windy night; on the night previous to the fire, my wife told me she distinctly heard footsteps on the trap-door; I cannot form any idea of how the fire originated, but I don't think it was accidental.

Thomas Glassbrook, a labourer, said, on the morning of the fire I saw Mr. and Mrs. Ridley and Mrs. Bryan laughing while the fire was going on; I don't know what they were laughing at.

Thomas Ridley, keeper of the Richmond Hotel, opposite to the Bayswater Hotel, deposed as follows: Henry Edmonds was a tenant of mine three years and a-half. He first had the house three years, and then I let it to him for six months. I never asked him for £7 per week, but I told him I could get £8 a week for it. He told me he would give me £6 per week, and I let him have it for that for six months; he left of his own accord. It is true I placed my case in the hands of Mr. Abbott, and he his in Mr. H. Milford's hands. I don't know who gained the case. I am on good terms with Mr. Edmonds. I have not been in his house, nor he in mine, since he left my house, nor have I spoken to him since; I don't remember what time I went to bed on the night of the fire; I sleep at the back; I did not hear the cry of "fire," nor did any of my family tell me of it till half-past five in the morning, when my wife told me. The following persons slept in my house on that night:—Ann Moss (the servant girl), my own daughter, my wife, George (a labourer), and myself. I usually examine the doors every night, to see that everything is secure. No person can pass out of my house after I have retired without my knowledge. I locked up that night about eleven o'clock. I never said I would make Mr. Edmonds clear out of this house; I heard the rum cask burst, I was in my cellar at the time; I did not come over to assist; I could not have rendered much assistance if I had come, my sight is very bad, and I am a cripple. I have been about twenty-one years in the colony; I don't know whether my house has been paying so well since Edmonds left as it did before; I am very well satisfied, I get a living at it; I am slightly acquainted with a man named Glassbrook; I have seen him in my house once; the man George lodges in my house; he had not been out that night; I saw him going to bed; he sleeps upstairs in the rear; I don't keep any light burning in my house at night.

George Henderson, a stonemason, said I have been living with Mr. Ridley two months. [The bulk of the evidence of this witness corroborated part of the evidence of the previous witness.] The first intimation I had of the fire was through seeing the engines come up and stop near this house; I did not go over to render any assistance; I heard that a fire had been burning here, but that it had been put out; I could leave the house in which I lodge at any time during the night without calling Mr. Ridley; I have never gone out of the house before any of the family were up. Mr. Ridley was in bed when I left that morning.

Thomas Ridley, recalled, said: I take the key of the hall door up stairs with me every night, and no person could get out of my house of a night or morning. George Henderson opens the door himself. I saw the smoke coming out of this house when I rose in the morning at about half-past five o'clock. George Henderson was then in the house, and I spoke to him. The bar door is locked with a key.

Ellen Ridley, wife of Thomas Ridley, was examined as to the leaving of the domestic servant recently in her service, and the cause of her leaving; also as to the time she (witness) rose on the Monday morning in question. In answer to a question by the Coroner, she said she did not remember that the keys of the door were taken up into the room on the Sunday night, as there was no necessity, the doors being bolted. She denied that she and her daughters were standing laughing about the fire while it was going on. She admitted that Mr. Edmonds was a very good tenant during the time that he occupied the house.

Henry Edmonds recalled, said the cask of rum burst a little after five o'clock; the engines had then left about a quarter of an hour; I stood in the middle of the street, and called out "fire, fire."

Ann Moss, a domestic servant recently in the employ of Mrs. Ridley, deposed, I left to get married; I remember the night of the fire; I did not hear anything of the fire till the morning; I slept well; I did not see any laughing that morning. [The remaining evidence of this witness was but a repetition of what had been stated by other witnesses.]

Charles Bown, assistant-superintendent of the Insurance Companies' Fire Brigade, said, I received intimation of the fire at this house about half-past four o'clock on the morning of Monday, the 29th; we got here about a quarter past five, and the fire was then out; the greater portion of the goods had then been removed from the cellar; I saw that one brandy cask had been entirely consumed; the building was at that time uninjured; I had the trap-door opened for the purpose of ventilation, and found that the bolt had been wrenched, apparently from the inside; had it been wrenched from the outside I think there would have been more marks of it; there were marks as if of a rusty bar, but I don't think the door had been lifted by that way, there was a small stone there with the appearance of having been used to prize upon. I looked upon the fire as one of great suspicion. It appeared as if some person had been confined in the cellar and had wrenched the bolt to get out, and so escaped after firing the place; an empty cask was standing underneath the trap-door, but I think it doubtful whether a man could get up from the cellar without assistance, or even with it; it is my impression that more than one person is concerned in this fire.

By the Foreman: I don't think spontaneous combustion was likely to occur in such a place.

By the Coroner: I was called again about seven o'clock, and when I arrived the fire was out; I saw where a cask of rum had exploded, and the fire had burnt the kitchen door, the back door, the staircase, &c; had not prompt assistance been rendered the house undoubtedly would have been burnt down.

Thomas Glassbrook recalled, said: I and a fireman lifted the trap-door very easily on the morning of the fire; it was not bolted.

Henry Edmonds recalled, said: There were two empty casks underneath the trap door, one on the other, when the fire was discovered; I don't think they were there on the previous night; I never leave a cask there, but a cask of colonial ale occasionally.

The Coroner then briefly addressed the jury, and called attention to the discrepancies in the evidence of Ridley and Henderson, one having sworn that no person could get out of the house at night (the keys being up-stairs), and the other, that he could get out at any time; and again, one having sworn that Ridley was up when he (Henderson) left the house, and the other that he was in bed.

The jury, after a brief consultation, returned the following verdict:—"We find that the fire at the Bayswater Hotel on the morning of Monday, the 29th December, 1862, was the act of an incendiary, but there is no evidence before the jury to implicate any person or persons."

The jury appended the following rider to their verdict:—"We are of opinion that, in cases of this kind, where immediate and effective assistance is rendered, it should be the duty of the insurance offices directly interested to liberally reward the persons so assisting. In this instance, damage to the extent of two hundred pounds is done where at least five thousand pounds' worth of property was at stake, and would in all probability have been totally destroyed but for the prompt assistance rendered, and that by persons called from their rest in the dead of night, and summoned to attend the Coroner's court two respective days, which to people of their position is a serious loss; add to this an injury received by one of them in his endeavours to allay the progress of the fire. We would also add that, in this (as in most other cases) the jury was composed of practical master tradesmen, the value of whose time to themselves is at least a guinea per day (by far too great an individual sacrifice), and we therefore submit that this is a very fitting opportunity for the Sydney Insurance Office to set an example of at least refunding such amount to the jury, and particularly to liberally reward the persons who assisted to extinguish the fire, of whom the landlord should be the best judge."

INSOLVENCY COURT.

Thursday.

Before the Chief Commissioner.

On the motion of Mr. Sempill, official assignee, plans of distribution were confirmed in the undermentioned estates:—

Henry Deely, 11s. 1½d. in the pound (preferent claims in full).

George Bonnor, 8s. 9d ½d. in the pound (preferent claims in full).

Lowe S. Jacobsen, 6s. 3½d. in the pound (second dividend).

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

Thursday.

Before the Mayor, with Messrs. Kemp, Birrell, Levey, Oatley, Lenehan, M. M. Cohen, and Cullen.

Peter Lyons pleaded guilty to an information charging him with having, by furious riding, endangered the public safety. Mr. Shoobert, J.P., informed the Bench, that yesterday afternoon, in crossing Sussex-street, he with great difficulty saved himself from being overrun by defendant, who galloped along the street as hard as the horse could gallop; he had scarcely passed him (Mr. S.) when he rode over and knocked down a female carrying a child, and presently afterward came into contact with a horse and cart with such violence as to throw them, with himself and horse, into one heap; he (Mr. Shoobert) ran up, and succeeded in collaring defendant while he was in the act of remounting his horse. Their Worships sentenced defendant to pay a penalty of £5, or to be imprisoned one month.

Alexander White and John Parker, convicted of having in public places made use of obscene language, were each sentenced to pay 20s., or to be imprisoned seven days.

Thomas Severn was summarily convicted of having stolen a handkerchief, the property of George Slade, and was sentenced to be imprisoned one month.

James Tanner was brought before the bench by detective Elliott charged with burglary. Elliott deposed that about two o'clock this morning, in consequence of information he had received, he proceeded to prisoner's residence in a yard off Pitt street; he knocked, and when prisoner opened the door he told him who and what he was, the nature of the information he had received, and asked if he had objection to his premises being searched. He offered no objection, and the premises were searched. Witness was accompanied by three other police officers. Prisoner's wife and mother having dressed, a search was made. He found four silver spoons and one silver tongs, which prisoner said have been long in the family; in the shed where prisoner keeps his cab was a large box or case, and among some old clothes and lumber found a bundle in which were a silver cruet-stand, four silver wine labels, two silver salts, eight silver watches, a clock, a meerschaum pipe, a set of artificial teeth, a bronze horse, three lockets, three bracelets, nineteen brooches, four pairs of spectacles, a brass weight, and a box containing stones; prisoner said that he never saw this bundle before, and the females denied all knowledge of it; took him into custody for having stolen these goods from the premises of Mr. Hogarth. In reply to questions by the Bench, witness said that there is neither door to the shed, nor gate to the yard, which is quite open to the street. Julius Hogarth, of Hunter-street, goldsmith, deposed that, on either the night of the 26th or the morning of the 27th December, his premises were robbed of property to the amount of about £100; some of the property is before the Court; he identified all the property with the exception of the spoons and tongs. In reply to the charge, prisoner said that he never saw the goods until he saw Elliott take them out of the box. Committed for trial. Bail allowed.

John Smith, a man not long from Cockatoo, was charged by detective Finigan with having stolen £61 and a cheque for £14 18s. 2d., the property of William Moffit, at a house where they both had taken accommodation for the night. Nearly £60 and the cheque have been recovered. On account of the noise of the election proceeding in another part of the building, the hearing of the charge was postponed.

William Baird pleaded guilty to two informations by inspector Oatly for causing calves to be skinned upon his premises at Woolloomooloo, such premises not being licensed for that purpose, and was ordered to pay a penalty of 40s. in each case, with costs of Court.

Andrew Wadsworth was fined 40s., and Peter Cook was fined 10s., for allowing the contents of water-closets to soak through; Thomas Street was fined 40s. for neglecting to keep clean a drain passing from his premises under the building occupied as the Ragged School; and Elizabeth Ireland was find in a like amount for neglecting to keep clean premises occupied by her. In each case costs of Court were added to the penalty.

WATER POLICE COURT.

Thursday.

Before the Water Police Magistrate and Mr. R. P. Raymond.

Hugh Campbell, a seaman of the ship Cornwallis, convicted of wilful disobedience of lawful commands, was committed to one week's hard labour in gaol.

Charles William Kennedy, chief officer of the ship Sarah Neumann, charged with assaulting Matthew Popplewell, an apprentice of that vessel, by pushing him down several times and also striking him on the forehead with his fist, was fined 20s., with costs.

Inquest.—Our Parramatta correspondent reports that an inquest was held on Tuesday, touching the death of a man known as "Joe," about fifty years of age, and lately in the employ of Mr. T. P. Fitzsimmons, innkeeper, Blacktown. It appeared that about noon on Monday he went into one of the bedrooms of the premises and said he was looking for spoons; soon after he was seen on the top of a high stockyard fence, from which he fell, but caught hold of the top rail, which lightened the fall; he then scrambled over two more fences, and ultimately fell among the branches of a fallen tree, where he appeared to be in a fit and was taken up insensible; he was conveyed to Parramatta, but died soon after his admission into the hospital. Dr. Pringle's opinion, in the absence of a *post mortem* examination, was, that death resulted from the effects of an internal injury. A majority of the jury agreed to a verdict of accidental death, but that there was a doubt whether the witnesses had not kept back some evidence as to whether the deceased was intoxicated. No one could give any information as to who the deceased was; he had only been known to the witnesses a few days.

Child Lost in the Bush.—On Sunday week two children belonging to Joseph Hamilton, a small settler residing near Greenwich Park, went out together to the bush, a short distance from the house, for the purpose of fetching wood. They were accompanied by a younger brother of about twenty months old. When they returned, the mother asked where the child was, and the others said he had refused to follow them home. Mrs. Hamilton looked for the little fellow for some time, but not finding him, gave the alarm, and an active search was commenced, the whole of the neighbours turning out for the purpose. The bush was scoured in all directions up to Thursday night, when it was considered no longer possible that the child could be alive, and the search was abandoned. No tidings have since been learned of his fate.—*Goulburn Herald* of Wednesday.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MESSRS. DURHAM AND IRWIN.—At their Produce Stores, at 11 o'clock, Wool, Tallow, Sheepskins, Hides.

MESSRS. CHATTO AND HUGHES.—At the Treasury Auction Rooms, at 11 o'clock, China, Glass, Earthenware.

MR. H. VAUGHAN.—At the corner of King and Phillip streets, at 11 o'clock, Draperies, Household Furniture, Lithographic Printing Presses.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Boots and Shoes.

MESSRS. L. E. THRELKELD AND CO.—At the City Mart, at 11 o'clock, White Lead, Paint, Zinc, Holloware, Ironmongery, Tin Plates; on the Market Wharf, at 3 o'clock, Timber, Palings, Shingles.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Drapery, Manchester Goods, Slops, &c.

MR. J. G. COHEN.—At the Bank Auction Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Brushware, Perfumery, Soaps.

MESSRS. W. DEAN AND CO.—At Messrs. Wilkinson, Brothers, and Co.'s Stores, Hunter-street, at half-past 10 o'clock, Boards; at their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Teas, Sugar, Oilmen's Stores, Provisions, Groceries, &c.

MESSRS. ROSSITER AND LAZARUS.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Paper, Stationery, Inks, School Slates, &c.

MR. R. MURIEL.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Watches, Jewellery, Wearing Apparel, and General Merchandise.

MESSRS A. MOORE AND CO.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Clothing, Watches, Firearms, &c.

MR. S. WOOLLER.—At his Horse Repository, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Carts, Harness.

MESSRS. BURT AND CO.—At their Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Springcarts, Drays, Trucks, Harness.

MR. S. LAMBERT.—At his Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Carts, Trucks, Drays, &c.

Death from the Kick of a Horse.—An inquest was commenced at the St. John's Tavern, Newtown, yesterday, on the body of a child, aged two years and seven months, which died on Wednesday, from the effects of a kick from a horse on the 23rd December last. It was adjourned to to-day for further evidence.

Serious Fire.—On Sunday, the 28th ultimo, the inhabitants of Albury were roused from their afternoon *siesta* by the cry of "fire." Although we have had the smoke from bush fires on the distant ranges for some weeks before, giving evidence of the power of the solar rays, the black smoke which rose in a column from Kiewa-street, in the centre of the town, soon told that a domestic calamity had occurred at our doors. The smoke soon burst into a flame from the premises, adjoining Fallon's store, occupied by Mr. Owen, a carpenter, but who happened to be away with his wife and family in Melbourne, and the charge of the premises was left with his father. It was soon ascertained that Mr. Owen, senior, was asleep in the room from which the fire had burst through the roof. To get him out was a work of no little difficulty, but it was accomplished. The wind was blowing from the north, a regular hot wind, and Mr. Thomson, the saddler, was under no little apprehension that the fire which in a few minutes extended throughout the house of Mr. Owen, would endanger his premises. Suddenly the wind veered round, and then came no small alarm that Fallon's counting house and store must fall a victim to the flames. Fallon's yard is filled and covered with the *debris* of packing cases, with all sorts of highly inflammable material, and the stock, including spirits, oil, kerosene, and everything which would feed a fire, is contained in a range of wooden buildings. If once these took the flames there was no telling where the fire would terminate, and it looked as though the whole block of buildings was in imminent danger. Every one came to the rescue. Lines were formed to the nearest wells, and buckets, unfortunately limited in number, were passed along, and speedily emptied on the burning mass. Providentially the wind shifted, and in little more than an hour the immediate danger was overcome. Neighbours, far and near, went to the pump and windlass, or passed the bucket. Indeed, we never saw more neighbourly and successful co-operation. Most unfortunately Mr. Owen was uninsured, and on his arrival will find that all his stock, furniture, tools, &c., are destroyed, and that he is houseless.—*Albury Banner* of Saturday.

Queensland Finance.—The *Queensland Guardian* of the 3rd instant publishes the following abstract of the financial returns of the first three years of its history:—The amount received at the Treasury for the year 1860 was £178,000; in 1861 it rose to £238,000; and for the year just ended the receipts were £295,000—the increase in each year being thus about £60,000. These are the *actual* receipts: *virtually*, however, the revenue has been considerably larger, especially for 1862. The land orders are equivalent to cash received, and subsequently expended on immigration; but, as the money does not really pass through the Treasurer's hands, it cannot, of course, appear in the statement. The amount received in land orders in 1861 was £9000, which is the same as saying that £9000 in money was received at the Treasury, and spent on the introduction of a certain number of immigrants. For the year just ended the large sum of £51,000 was received in land orders; so that if we were to include these in the estimate of our revenue we should find it amount for the three years 1860, 1861, and 1862, respectively, to £178,000, £247,000, and £346,000—showing the increase on the two last years to be £69,000 and £99,000. These figures give a more correct idea of our financial progress and position than the bare figures which appear in the official returns, and they reveal a state of affairs which must be gratifying and encouraging to every colonist. Let us turn for a moment to the statement just issued of the revenue for the past quarter. It will be seen that the Customs receipts amount to the large sum of £27,816, which is considerably more than has ever previously appeared under this head, although, as we are informed, there has been a great falling off in the duties paid during the month of December, owing to the difficulty experienced in travelling with teams in consequence of the drought. Had the weather been more favourable, a much larger quantity of goods would have been forwarded up the country, and the Customs revenue would have been proportionately increased. In spite of this, however, the result is extremely flattering, as this is an item which, more correctly, perhaps, than any other, indicates the progress of the colony in material wealth. There is an apparent falling-off in the proceeds of land sales; but this, as we have explained above, is not a real deficiency, but merely arises from payments being made in land-orders instead of cash. If to the £14,000 received in cash we add the sums paid in these land-orders, we shall find the total proceeds arising from sales of land to amount to more than £32,000, which is very much in excess of the revenue derived under this head during any previous quarter. The rents of land amount to £13,590, which is a very large sum for the last quarter of the year, and, added to previous quarters, makes the total more than £51,000, which is double what was received in 1860, and £19,000 more than in 1861. The fact that, out of this, £2135 was received under the new Act, indicates that, in spite of the drought, our pastoral settlers are pushing forward with their stock into previously unoccupied country.

The Late Fire at Burrowa.—We regret to state that Mr. R. M. Campbell, of Ann's Vale, who, it will be remembered, had the whole of his harvest crops destroyed by incendiarism, on the evening of the 22nd ultimo, has failed in his endeavours to follow up the clue, which, it was hoped, the discovery of the scoundrel's footprints might have enabled that gentleman to secure. From subsequent inquiries, it appears that the blacks, who had been set on the track, had lost it in an almost impenetrable scrub in the direction of Marengo, after having followed it for nearly six miles. A reward for their apprehension will shortly be proclaimed.—*Burrowa Times.*

The *Goulburn Chronicle* of Wednesday says:—We have been informed on reliable authority that it is the intention of his Excellency the Governor to pay a visit to a portion of the Southern and Western Districts in the course of about a couple of months. Sir John Young, it is said, will first proceed, via the Clyde, to Braidwood, and thence continue his route to Goulburn, Yass, Burrangong, and Forbes, returning to Sydney by Orange and Bathurst.

Robbery in a Dwelling under Arms.—At the Goulburn Police Court, on the 29th ultimo, Charles Foley, Michael Croaker, and John Brownlow were brought up on remand, charged with having committed a robbery under arms at the dwelling of Daniel O'Brien, publican, at Laggan, on the 18th of November. After a lengthy enquiry, the prisoner Croaker was discharged with an admonition. The other two prisoners were remanded till Friday.—*Chronicle* of Wednesday.

Fire.—On Tuesday morning, about two o'clock, many of the inhabitants of High-street, West Maitland, were aroused by the cries of fire. It was soon ascertained that a fire had broken out on the premises of Dr. Doyle. It appears that Dr. Doyle and his family had retired to rest for the night, when Mrs. Doyle fancied she heard a noise in the druggist's shop, occupied by Mr. Young. She accordingly roused the Doctor, who rushed down stairs, where he met Mr. Young, who was taking active measures to subdue the flames, a wooden partition dividing the shop from the passage leading through the house being on fire. Dr. Doyle set himself to work to save the inmates of the house, and Mr. Young, aided by several others, took immediate and energetic steps to put out the flames. Happily their efforts were crowned with success, and in a short time all danger of the fire spreading was at an end. During the efforts that were made to subdue the flames, some miscreant, we are told, took advantage of the opportunity afforded to slip up stairs and walk away with two valuable gold watches.—*Maitland Mercury.*

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THE OPERATION OF THE FRENCH TREATY.

(From the London Review, October 18.)

MR. GLADSTONE was perfectly justified in his congratulations of the country on the effect of the commercial treaty with France, and he might fairly have taken to himself far more of the credit due to that most successful diplomatic measure than his modesty and generosity allowed him to claim. His original estimates of the benefit which the trade of both countries would derive from it have, on the whole, been more than borne out by the result, though in some of the details he was over-sanguine. We will lay before our readers the comparative figures he announced to his hearers at Newcastle in as clear and brief a form as possible, and we will add to them from the last printed returns some which he did not give. And, first, as regards our exports to France in the year ending the 31st of August, compared with the average of the two years preceding the treaty. We take the exports first, because it is customary, however questionable, to measure the degree in which a country profits by trade with its neighbour by the amount which it sends forth, instead of by the amount which it receives in return; and because, also, Mr. Gladstone puts in very proper prominence the remarkable fact that the increase of our export trade to France more than counter-balances the falling-off in our export trade to the United States, consequent on the disastrous state of that country.

Exported to France.	Average of 1858 and 1859.	During the last Twelve Months.
Total of British and foreign articles	£9,402,000	£21,000,000
Articles of British and Irish produce	4,749,000	10,649,000
Aggregate of principal metals and tissues	2,451,000	6,708,000
Iron manufactures and machinery	614,000	1,700,000

It is not easy to present more satisfactory conclusions. But though, in the aggregate, our most sanguine expectations have been surpassed, there is one article in respect to which they have been disappointed. The original anticipation, both in France and here, was that, next to iron, coal would be the article in which the greatest increase would appear. This anticipation has not been realised. There has, indeed, been an increase; but it has been gradual, and not marked. The following are the figures:—

Coal and Culm exported to France.

1858	1,332,241	tons.
1859	1,391,000	,,
1860	1,393,330	,,
1861	1,452,933	,,
First eight months of 1862	954,856	,,

which shows a trifling falling off from the previous year.

We may fairly assume, from the above figures, that a very large increase in the number of British labourers supported by the French demand for their productions has taken place, and that this increase has materially assisted the country in meeting the distress which it must otherwise have encountered from the interruption of our usually enormous trade with the United States. It is also most satisfactory to learn from Mr. Gladstone that the Exchequer profits in a corresponding proportion. He mentions it as a fact, which may be assumed as a general and constant one, that for every ten or twelve millions per annum added to our exports, one million may be reckoned upon as added to the ordinary revenue, consequent upon the increased consumption of dutiable and excisable articles consumed by the labourers whose industry is thus called into operation and made remunerative.

Let us now turn to our imports from France, as affected by the treaty. Mr. Gladstone does not dwell on this branch of the subject, so we must collect the figures from the published returns:—

Aggregate value of our Imports from France.

1856	£10,386,523	1859	£16,869,960
1857	11,965,407	1860	17,774,030
1858	13,271,890	1861	17,815,200

We cannot, of course, give the return for 1862; but the following table for the first six months of each year will afford the means of carrying on the comparison:—

Value of Imports from France.

First six months of 1861	£8,907,613
First six months of 1862	9,690,621

It would appear, therefore, that our imports from France have been for a considerable series of years steadily augmenting, but that the commercial treaty has affected their rate of augmentation much less than that of our exports. The latter, according to Mr. Gladstone, have risen from an average in 1858-9 of £9,400,000 to £21,000,000—the former, as far as our tables yet show, only from an average of about £15,000,000 to £19,380,000. Our neighbours, we fear, will draw the conclusion that we have profited more than they have by the bargain. Let us, however, look a little more into detail and see how our imports of three or four of the principal articles of French production have been affected.

Wine imported from France.

	Gallons.		Gallons.
1856	711,912	1859	1,010,888
1857	796,760	1860	2,445,151
1858	643,041	1861	2,187,520

Brandy imported from France.

	Gallons.		Gallons.
1856	2,500,190	1859	3,955,736
1857	2,796,037	1860	2,222,965
1858	1,089,193	1861	1,974,049

This trifling falling off, however, has not continued, for the quantity imported during the first six months of 1862, as against the same period in 1861, is 1,142,226 gallons, against 971,064.

The increase in the importation of silks and gloves has been of a most satisfactory character:—

	Silk Stuffs and Ribbons. Value.	Gloves. Value.
1856	£1,376,119	£296,471
1857	1,063,618	315,988
1858	1,151,871	359,174
1859	1,372,065	487,775
1860	1,909,930	568,009
1861	4,471,000	646,216

If we compare the first six months of 1862 with the same period in 1861, we find that the value of silk manufactures has risen from £2,069,157 to £2,592,500, and the number of pairs of gloves from 3,115,752 to 3,486,684.

The conclusion from the aggregate of these tables is very remarkable and encouraging. If we except the coal of England and the brandy of France, the increase in the amount of interchange of the respective commodities of the two countries has been decidedly greater and more rapid than any one ventured to hope, and there can be little doubt of its continuance, so long as peace and good fellowship shall be preserved.

FINANCIAL STRENGTH OF THE REBEL AND LOYAL STATES.

(From the San Francisco Weekly Herald, November 13.)

A RECENT issue of the *Richmond Examiner* contains a review of the financial condition of the Rebel Government. Ruinous as the figures are, they present but an inadequate idea of the financial rottenness of the South. The quotations at Richmond of the comparative value of gold and Confederate paper tells the story. Gold is held there at seventy-five per cent. premium, and a piece of the yellow metal is seldom, if ever, to be seen even on such terms. For some time past it has been industriously reported that the blockade of the Southern ports has been ineffectual, yet, according to the *Examiner*, the customs' receipts of the Confederacy for the year ending August 1st, only amounted to the beggarly sum of 1,437,399 dollar. A more emphatic compliment to the industry of our blockading officers could not have been paid and a more distinct proof that Southern trade has been annihilated could not be offered. The expenditures of the Government up to the 21st August are set down at 373,466,592 dollars; the receipts from all sources at 302,555,196 dollars; leaving a deficit of about 70,900,000 dollars. Besides this, we are informed that appropriations made before August 1st, and not then drawn, amounted to 164,687,389 dollars. This would leave a total actual deficit on August 21st, of about 234,000,000 dollars. What the expenditures have amounted to since that time we have no means of knowing, but they must have been much larger than the expenses of the previous half-year. What they will be the coming year it must appal Southern financiers to contemplate. They must necessarily continue to increase. Although their resources are continually diminishing, the rebels cannot stay their expenditures. As the Northern armies increase in numbers, they have to increase their own, or die by the way. Their hatred of the North, of which they have any amount of stock on hand, is not a saleable commodity, yet this is the only resource they have left for their Secretary of the Treasury to assess. Evidently, the time is at hand when rebel pride will suffer a death from which there can be no resurrection, for should the war continue twelve months longer, the rebellion will perish of paralysis.

It cannot be denied that we have expended nearly twice as much as the rebels, and the prospect is that we shall have to make still larger sacrifices in the future, but our capacity for taxation has scarcely yet been tried. Up to this time the expenses of the war have fallen lightly upon us, and it is the opinion of able financiers that we might double our outlay of money to save the Union without seriously embarrassing our commercial interests. Our receipts for customs are estimated at eighty times the amount received by the rebels; and although the Internal Revenue Act can scarcely yet be said to be in full operation, our receipts from that source are already reported to be 100,000 dollars a day. The Secretary of the Treasury was in receipt of a million dollars a day, from all sources, on the 20th ultimo, and this he thinks will be increased to 150,000,000 dollars by the 1st of February. At the forthcoming session of Congress the Internal Revenue Act is to be amended in several important respects, and the receipts, it is believed, will be increased at least 20 per cent. In brief, although gold is held at a premium of some 30 per cent, the Government finances are in a healthy condition, and with no great effort our income might be made to equal our expenditures.

At the same time, the business of our merchants with foreign countries is rapidly increasing. The New York *Herald*, of October 20th, says:—

"The foreign trade of this port for the week which ended yesterday, was very large indeed. The aggregate imports exceeded four, the aggregate exports—of produce, merchandise, and specie—exceeded six millions. Adding one-third of the value of the imports—to represent the difference between currency and specie—we still find a balance in favour of the country, on the dealings of the week, equal to three-quarters of a million dollars. If we add to this the stocks which have been sent abroad, against little or none received here for sale, we shall find that the business of the week nets a balance of, perhaps, a million in favour of the United States."

On the 20th ultimo, the bank deposits in New York amounted to 160,000,000 dollars. Gold was so plentiful that the *Herald* said:—

"We can afford to send abroad a large amount of specie, and it is to be hoped that the flow eastward will continue. There is no use for it here, now that it has ceased to be in circulation as currency, and the best thing that can be done with it is to send it abroad to pay for goods. Of breadstuffs Europe will take all that we can spare. We ought to ship four millions worth of produce and specie every week throughout the autumn and winter; and if, to this, a few millions worth of stocks be added, we shall have such a balance in our favour, when the war ends, that our banks will find no difficulty in resuming specie payments."

Here are a few facts put together, perhaps in a disconnected manner, which afford us opportunity to draw a striking contrast between the North and the South, in regard to their respective means of sustaining the war. While the rebellion is in danger of collapse from sheer exhaustion, the North has scarcely been aroused to exertion.

Department of Public Works
Sydney, 6th January, 1863.

TENDERS for PUBLIC WORKS and SUPPLIES.—Tenders are invited for the following Public Works and Supplies. For full particulars see *Government Gazette*, a file of which is kept at every Police Office in the colony.

No tender will be taken into consideration, unless the name of the work for which it is intended be written on the cover.

Nature of Works and Supplies.	Date to which Tenders can be received at this Office.
G. W. Railway Extension, Penrith to Bathurst; Contract No. 2 Repairs to Road, Glebe Island Abattoirs Painting and repairs to Cox's River and the junction or Farmer's Creek Bridges, G. W. Road.	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 13th Jan. 1863.
Construction of a Bridge over Bell River, at Newra, G. W. Road, with Approaches. G. W. Road, 2nd District:— 90. East of Durack's Inn 91. Bolton's Flat, West 92. East of Contract 68 93. Parson's Hill 94. West of Marr's Bridge 95. Greenswamp, West of Quartz Road 96. West of Greenswamp Inn 97. West of Contract 62 98. East of Honeysuckle Flat 99. Dividing Range to Black Springs 100. Thorpe's Pinch, West. Alterations, Water Police Office, Sydney Additions, Registry Office, Sydney Repairs, late Commissariat Office, Phillip-street, Sydney	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 20th Jan., 1863.
G. W. Road, 1st District:— 15. Near 5th, 7th, and 11th Milestones, 3 Culverts 16. Near Fox under the Hill, 1 Culvert 17. Between Eastern Creek and Penrith, 2 Culverts 18. Between Penrith and Emu Ferry, 3 Culverts.	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 27th Jan., 1863.
Leasing Government Railways	1st May, 1863.

W. M. ARNOLD.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT (LIFE ASSURANCE) SOCIETY.
Money to lend on mortgage of city or suburban real property, on terms which borrowers will find peculiarly desirable.
For particulars apply at the principal office.
ROBERT THOMSON, actuary and secretary.
Principal Office, Hunter-st., Sydney, August 1st.

AUSTRALASIAN FIRE, LIFE, and MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Head Office: Hall of Commerce, Melbourne.
Possessing an accumulated reserve fund that amounts to upwards of £60,000.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
First-class risks are taken at rates of premium varying from 3s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.
MARINE DEPARTMENT.
Policies effected at lowest current rates, and losses made payable in Sydney, Melbourne, or London, at option of assurer.
This Company is favourably known in the colonies for its extreme promptitude in the settlement of all claims.
The undersigned having been appointed agents in Sydney, are now prepared to insure every description of Fire or Marine risk.
MONTEFIORE and MONTEFIORE.
Exchange Corner.

THE NELSON AND MARLBOROUGH COAST STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).
Incorporated under the "Joint Stock Companies Act, 1860."
Capital, £20,000 (with power to increase it),
In 2000 shares of £10 each.
Deposit, 40s. per share, to be paid on application.
A further payment of 10s. per share to be made on the allotment of shares; subsequent calls, of which two months' notice shall be given, not to exceed 20s. per share.
DIRECTORS:
Thomas Asken, Esq. — James Cross, Esq.
John Beit, Esq. — Oswald Curtis, Esq.
Captain W. Dundas Cloete — Arthur W. Scaife, Esq.
BANKERS:
The Bank of New Zealand.
SOLICITORS:
Messrs. Adams and Kingdon.
SECRETARY, PRO TEM.
A. S. Braithwaite, Esq.
Applications for shares to be made to the undersigned, who has been appointed agent for the Company in Sydney, from whom prospectuses and further information may be obtained.
HENRY BEIT, 5, Wynyard-street.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY of SYDNEY.—Notice is hereby given that a Branch of this Bank will be opened at BRISBANE, QUEENSLAND, on the 2nd December proximo, under the charge of R. W. M'KELLAR, Esq., for the transaction of all usual banking business.
ROBERT NAPIER, manager.
Sydney, 20th November.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—Drafts are granted on, and the usual Banking business transacted at, the following Agencies in New South Wales, viz.—
Braidwood
Burrangong (Lambing Flat)
Forbes (Lachlan River)
Tumut
Yass.

A CARD.—Mr. H. MARSH has resumed his professional duties. 175, Premier-terrace, William-street.

FURNITURE Sales attended, and purchases made, on commission. All instructions attended to. Mr. FUSSELL, Crescent-street.

MR. PENNINGTON, Solicitor, and Agent for bringing land under Torrens' Act. Offices, 139, King-street, and 9, Bligh-street.

MEDICAL.—Dr. HOBBS, REMOVED from George-street, to the Hygienic Dispensary, No. 10, Bridge-street, where he can be consulted daily.

MITCHELL and COMPANY, Shipchandlers, Sail Makers, and General Agents, 7, Circular Quay.

PORT PHILLIP CLUB HOTEL, Flinders-street East, Melbourne.—Superior accommodation for families and gentlemen. Hot and cold baths.
W. H. EVANS, proprietor.

STOKES, CRAIG, AND CO., Auctioneers, Brokers, and Commission Agents, Newton's-buildings, Pitt-street North, opposite EMPIRE Office.

TEMPERANCE HALL DINING-ROOMS.—An excellent Dinner for 1s. Tea and Coffee always ready.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned having taken those extensive and centrally situated premises, No. 424, George-street (late Gould's Staffordshire Warehouse), begs to inform his numerous friends, and the public generally that he has opened the same as a Wholesale and Retail IRONMONGERY WAREHOUSE, and trusts, by unremitting attention to orders, combined with moderate charges, to merit a share of patronage.
RICHARD REILLY, late of the firm of Charles Scott and Co.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction.
In the Will of ELIZABETH DOUGLASS, late of Elizabeth-street, in the city of Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, widow, deceased.
NOTICE is hereby given that, after the expiration of fourteen days from the publication hereof, application will be made to the Supreme Court of New South Wales, in its Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, that probate of the last will and testament of the above-named Elizabeth Douglass, deceased, may be granted unto THOMAS PAGE, of the city of Sydney, licensed victualler, and THOMAS HILL, of the said city, gentleman, as the executors named in the said will.
Dated this eighth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.
JAMES M'ALPIN FAWL, proctor for the said executors, 51, Hunter-street, Sydney.

NOTICE.—On and after this date, January 1st, 1863, all goods will be sold for CASH only.
J. W. HANCOCK, Brickfield-hill.

NOTICE.—The undersigned, intending to visit England by the La Hogue, requests that all CLAIMS against him will be sent in for liquidation on or before the 10th instant, to the care of Messrs. PRINCE, OGG, and CO.
WILLIAM BRAY.
Kellet House, 6th January, 1863.

NOTICE.—Mr. HENRY PRINCE is my duly appointed Attorney, and will attend to and transact all matters in which I am interested during my absence from the colony.
WILLIAM BRAY.
Kellet House, 6th January, 1863.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned was DISSOLVED by mutual consent, as from the 31st day of December last.
The business will for the future be carried on by Mr. CHARLES CABLE, who will receive and pay all debts due to or by the late firm. Dated this 3rd day of January, 1863.
(Signed) CHARLES CABLE, JOSHUA THOMPSON.
Witness—JOHN I. MARKS.

47, MACLEAY-STREET.—Notice of REMOVAL.—The Preparatory SCHOOL for young gentlemen, from 5 to 10 years of age, will RE-OPEN on MONDAY, the 19th instant, at Waverley House, Old South Head Road. Efficient masters in attendance, and spacious grounds for recreation.

NOTICE.—The Advertiser, who is about sailing by La Hogue, for England, on the 15th instant, requests that all CLAIMS (if any) against him will be immediately forwarded to the care of Mr. Henry Vaughan, my agent, Elizabeth and King streets.
H. CANNER.

FIRE at FIVE DOCK.—Mr. B. C. RODD begs to thank those of his neighbours who so kindly exerted themselves (though unsuccessfully) in endeavouring to extinguish the fire which took place yesterday.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having completed the alterations in the premises, 424, George-street, is now prepared to execute orders for all kinds of Birmingham and Sheffield Goods, Saddlery, Paints, Oils, &c. RICHARD REILLY, late of the firm of Charles Scott and Co.

NOTICE.—The Victorian Line of American Waggons are loading daily, as under:—
Lachlan, Orange, Bathurst
Lambing Flat, Yass, Goulburn
Mudgee, Cowra, Carcoar
Gundagai, Tumut, Adelong.
GEORGE FOX and CO., 479, George-street, Sydney.
N.B.—Branch Booking Office for Cobb and Co.'s coaches.

WAGGA WAGGA, WAGGA.—Two Express Vans, for Merchandise and Luggage and Parcels, will leave G. FOX and CO.'S, General Carriers, 479, George-street, on MONDAY, 12th.

ESTATE of JOHN MOONEY, late of Crown-street, Surry Hills, licensed publican, deceased.—All persons having CLAIMS against this estate are requested forthwith to send particulars thereof to M'CARTHY and SON, solicitors, 125, Castlereagh-street, Sydney.

CAUTION.—£1 REWARD.—Any person found TRESPASSING in G. Evans' Paddock, in Bourke-street, or destroying the fence, will be prosecuted. The above reward will be given for information, on conviction of the offender.

S. F. JOHNSON, of Wagga Wagga, formerly of New Zealand, is requested to remove his box of clothes, or they will be sold by auction to pay expenses in fourteen days. DAVID FERNANDEZ, Woolpack, Sussex-st.

PHILIP SMELTRERS, of Newcastle-street, East Maitland, is requested to remove his clothes, or they will be sold by auction to pay expenses in fourteen days. DAVID FERNANDEZ, Woolpack, Sussex-street.

AUSTRALIAN LADIES' COLLEGE.—The classes will RE-OPEN at Kellet House, Upper William-street, on THURSDAY, the 22nd January. For further particulars see advertisement in the HERALD of Saturday, Brougham Lodge, Victoria-street.

CLASSICAL and COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, Cleveland House, Cleveland Paddocks, conducted by Mr. KEAN, and highly qualified assistants. School duties will be resumed, D.V., January 12th. Vacancies for a few Day Pupils and Boarders, and very superior accommodations. Drawing, Mr. Fowles; music, Mr. Anderson; drill, ———.

E. SPAGNOLETTI will RESUME his professional duties January 12th.

EDUCATION.—Mr. MASEFIELD begs to announce to his friends and pupils, that school duties will be RESUMED on MONDAY, 12th January. 3, Devonshire-terrace, William-street.

EDUCATIONAL.—Select Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, at No. 3, Lyons'-terrace.—Mrs. TAIT (late 195, Macquarie-street) begs to intimate that School Duties will be resumed on the 22nd instant. Her system includes a sound English education—French, German, scientific lectures, music, singing, drawing in pencil, crayon, and water colours, dancing and calisthenic exercises, &c., in all departments of which she is assisted by competent professors.
In consequence of Mr. Paling's intended departure for Europe, Mrs. Tait has engaged the services of Signor Cutolo.

EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT for YOUNG GENTLEMEN, near the sea-side.—There will be Two Vacancies in the above establishment after the Christmas holidays. The residence is healthily and pleasantly situated at Randwick, near Sydney, surrounded by grounds affording ample means for recreation, and being near the sea, opportunity for sea-bathing. A sound classical and commercial education imparted, combined with every domestic comfort, and the constant supervision of the principal.
The number of boarders is limited to six.
For terms (which are moderate) and prospectus, apply to Mr. EDSON, Trenton Villa, Randwick.
The school will re-assemble on the 15th instant.

MR. CANE'S SCHOOL, Stanley-street. DUTIES resumed on MONDAY next.

SCHOOL, WINDSOR.—The Holidays will end on WEDNESDAY, January 17th instant. For terms and particulars apply to the Rev. C. F. GARNSEY, Windsor.

SYDNEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—The ensuing quarter will commence TUESDAY, January 27, and conclude THURSDAY, April 2. W. J. STEPHENS, Head Master.

PRIVATE EDUCATION.—A Gentleman, conducting a private class in Sydney for the last 8 years, will have two VACANCIES after the Christmas holidays; excellent references. ENSEIGNEMENT, HERALD Office.

UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY.—The Examination for the M. A. Degree will be held at the close of the first half of Lent Term. Candidates are requested to notify to the Registrar the subjects in which they may elect to be examined, before the commencement of the Term.
The Examination for B.A. Honors will be held at the same time with that for the M. A. Degree.
H. KENNEDY, Registrar.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to noon, WEDNESDAY, 14th instant, for laying down a PATENT SLIP. Plans and particulars on application at the office, Waterview Bay, Balmain. THOMAS S. ROUNTREE and CO.

NEWTOWN.—TENDERS are required for the Excavation at Newtown, near the Station, of a Water Reservoir 20 x 10, and lining the same with bricks cemented. Tenders will be received for the excavation and brickwork separately. To be sent in prior to the 12th January, addressed to Mr. A. LAINSON, builder, Newtown, from whom full particulars may be obtained.

GAS FITTERS.—Tenders are required for the FITTINGS for the Gas at the Prince of Wales Theatre. For particulars apply to Mr. HILLY, architect, Pitt-street.

BUSINESS FOR SALE.—TENDERS will be received for the purchase of the Stock-in-Trade and Goodwill of the business of the late C. E. S. Macdonald, Wine Merchant and Stock and Station Agent, Mort's Buildings, Pitt-street; and all particulars furnished by R. P. ABBOTT, solicitor, 104, King-street.

REDFERN MUNICIPALITY.—Tenders are invited for CLEANING the streets in the above Municipality for the year 1863.
By order of the Council.
THOMAS FRASER, Council Clerk.
Municipal Council Chambers, George-street, Redfern, January 7th, 1863.

TENDERS FOR BUOYS.—Tenders are requested for the construction of six BUOYS for the Manukau Harbour, New Zealand.
Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the undersigned, who do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.
GILFILLAN and CO.
Macquarie-place, 8th January.

TENDERS are required, on or before MONDAY, for the Erection of a four-roomed Cottage in Sussex-street. Plans and specification to be seen at Mr. BRADBRIDGE'S, architect, Elizabeth-street North.

PRODUCE STORES.—Messrs. DURHAM and IRWIN are prepared to receive wool, sheepskins, tallow, hides, &c., for sale by auction or privately, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay.
Liberal advances made on wool, sheepskins, tallow, and hides consigned to them for sale or shipment.
Circular Quay, 1st October.

THE STEAM NAVIGATION BOARD and the LATE COLLISION.—Shortly will be published, by all the booksellers, an Examination of the Constitution, Composition, and Proceedings of the Board, especially as illustrated by the late inquiry and decision on the collision between the Hunter and Kembla steamers, by the Master of a Steamship.

SANDS' New South Wales Commercial Sheet Almanac, 1s., or per post 1s. 2d. JOHN SANDS, bookseller and stationer, George-street.

LETTS' DIARIES.—A large assortment on SALE. JOHN SANDS, bookseller and stationer, George-st.

PARRAMATTA.—BOOKS.—3000 Vols, selling off at Stationers' Hall, cheaper than ever.

MR. H. BERTRAND, Surgeon-Dentist, continues to supply Artificial Teeth, on the new self-sustaining principle, on gold or flexible vulcanite palates. This method obviates the removal of stumps, protects the remaining teeth, and renders mastication perfect. 27, Hunter-street.

TOOTHACHE CURED, and Decayed Teeth preserved without pain. Mr. BERTRAND, 27, Hunter-street.

TEETH, TEETH, TEETH.—Mr. M. EMANUEL, dentist, continues to supply ARTIFICIAL TEETH, with all modern improvements. Mastication and articulation guaranteed.
A single tooth, from .. .. 10s. 0d.
Decayed teeth stopped .. .. 5s. 0d.
Teeth extracted .. .. 2s. 6d.
☞ Note the address—330, George-street, near Hunter-street, over Mr. Jones, jeweller's.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Cheerfulness.—Our gloomiest thoughts spring from disordered digestion; speedy relief is afforded by Holloway's Pills, which never fail in producing perfect action in stomach, liver, heart, lungs, and kidneys. Their regularity benefits body and mind. Sold by SARPY and MUSGRAVE, 93, King-st., Sydney.

RHEUMATIC GOUT and Rheumatism effectually cured. Mr. W. T. WALTERS, 444, Pitt-st. South.

HARPER TWELVETREES' PATENT WASHING MACHINE will wash as many clothes in a few hours, especially if used with "Harper Twelvetrees' Soap Powder," as a woman can wash in two days by the old method of hand-rubbing, besides doing the work better, with half the soap and fuel. It will wash blankets, sheets, counterpanes, or any large things, as easy as it will do a handkerchief or a collar, and is the cheapest article ever invented. The Works, Bromley-by-Bow, London. Sole wholesale agents for New South Wales, Messrs. E. and W. PAUL, 89, York-street, Sydney.

24 KNIVES or FORKS cleaned in five minutes, with LEA'S Machines—21s. each. 70, York-street.

BAKER'S and other Patent Mangles, from 5 guineas each at LEA'S, 70, York-street.

CHEAP ROOFING, extraordinary.—Morewood's Galvanized Sheets, 200 feet long. WILSON and PITT, 599, Brickfield-hill.

CORRUGATED IRON, 6, 7, and 8 feet, 28 gauge, unusually cheap. WILSON and PITT, 599, Brickfield-hill.

GALVANIZED IRON WASHING-TUBS, in nests of 7, from 16 to 28 inches, 50s. WILSON and PITT, 599, Brickfield-hill.

ALE—London and Colonial Company, in hogsheads.—Stout—Truman's, bottled by Porter and Co., quarts and pints
Ditto—Byass' and Barclay's, quarts
Cyder—Henley's Devonshire, in 3 dozen casks
Brandy—Martell's dark and pale, hogsheads and quarters
Ditto—Vinegrower's, dark and pale, hogsheads, quarters, and cases
Ditto—Superior second-class, in hogsheads
Whisky—Scotch, in quarters and 10 gallon kegs
Champagne—Chambertin, and sparkling moselle
Hock—Liebfraumilch, Johannisberger, and Rudesheimer
Sherry—Cook and Greenwood's, in quarters
Port—Alto vino, in quarters
Raspberry balm, in 1 dozen cases
Oatmeal, in 1 and 2 cwt. casks
Candles—Pure and patent sperm and stearine
Colman's No. 1 starch, thumb and Windsor blue
Champion's vinegar, in quarters, No. 24
Salt—Fine coarse, and rock
Stockholm tar and whiting
Woolpacks, canvas, sacking, and twine
Slates—Duchess, countess, and viscountess
Carron pipe boxes
Threshing machines, 3-horse power
Waterproof oiled tarpaulins
White lead, 56, 28, and 14 lb. kegs
Revolvers—Webley's and Clarke's.
WILLIS, MERRY, and CO.

LONDON PORTER.—On SALE, by the undersigned, a fresh shipment of Nicholl and Co.'s favourite brand. MITCHELL and CO., Circular Quay.

EX ALFRED THE GREAT.—Still and Sparkling Hocks of the most favoured brands; Sparkling Moselle and Burgundy, from the celebrated house of Gerothwood and Co., Frankfort. RABONE, FEEZ, and CO.

CLEARING-OUT SALE of wines, ales, stout, implements, &c.; one dozen cases port and sherry, 23s. 6d. (without case) 22s.; superior old sherry, in octaves, 12s. 9d. per gallon; Offley's finest old port, 36s.; Barclay's stout, 10s. 6d.; Younger's India pale ale, 10s. 6d. Reiby Cottage, 392, George-street.

DENISON HOUSE, 376, 378, and 380, George-street.
We have much pleasure in informing our numerous customers and the public generally, both in town, in the suburbs, and in the country districts, that we shall hold our
FIFTH SEMI-ANNUAL CLEARING SALE,
Next MONDAY, the 12th instant.
Our establishment will be CLOSED TO-MORROW, at noon, in order that the stock may be properly classified.
A fully detailed catalogue will appear in Saturday's HERALD.
FRANCIS GILES and COMPANY.

LADIES are respectfully invited. The cheapest goods are at LINCOLNSHIRE HOUSE, 307, George-street. The following list of goods, being a commencement, were bought at half-price for cash, To-Day:—
French muslins (Adolphus Meig and Co.'s), 4½d, worth 1s 6d
French mohairs, plain or self-colours, 3½d, worth 1s
Figured mohairs, 6½d, worth in France 16½d
Plain balzorines, 2½d, reduced from 9½d
Plain French bareges, 6½d, worth 1s
French delaines, fifty different shades, 12½d, worth 1s 6d
Bonnet ribbons, 3000 pieces, 2½d per yard, worth 1s
Glazed linings, 3d; dress union, 6d; calicoes, 3d
White mosquito nets, wide width, 7½d
Real maltese falls, 2½d; 36 yards fancy dress trimmings, 6½d
Parachutes, large sizes, 2s 9d; lined parasols, 2s 9d
Challie plaids, 6½d, worth 1s 6d
The new washing silks, 12 yards wide width, 23s 6d
1 case French kid gloves, 1s 11d, worth 3s 6d
Straw hats, new shapes, 500 at 1s each
Bonnets, new shapes, 2s 9d, worth 12s 6d
Spotted book muslins, 1s to 2s 6d per yard
French flowers, 1s 6d per bunch, worth 4s 6d
Ladies' net steel skirts, 1s to 7s 6d each
Rich lace mantles, 2s 11d, worth 12s 6d.
All goods bought and sold for cash only.
J. WETHERILL, Lincolnshire House.

PERRY, BROTHERS, have pleasure in announcing to the Ladies that they are THIS DAY in receipt of a shipment of a manufacturer's stock of
SEWED GOODS,
purchased for CASH at an enormous DISCOUNT.
Amongst which are the following:
About 8,000 yards fine needlework EDGING
About 10,000 ditto ditto ditto FLOUNCINGS
About 7,000 ditto ditto ditto ditto, medium widths
About 3,000 ditto ditto ditto ditto, very wide and rich
About 4,000 ditto WORKED INSERTION, various widths.
SETS COLLARS and SLEEVES.
ELEVEN CARTOONS beautifully worked SETS, both book and cambric.
COLLARS.
Several hundred dozens of plain linen and worked collars of the finest and most costly description, &c., &c., &c.
The whole of which will be offered, during this and following days, at less than half the ordinary prices. Being a large lot, PERRY, BROTHERS, have determined to submit them to their customers at a small advance on the cost, in order to get through them quickly.
King-street, January 8th.

ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.
GREAT CLEARANCE
SALE OF VALUABLE DRAPERY,
Amounting to upwards of £30,000.
In consequence of my retirement from business, I have directed the whole of my stock-in-trade to be sold off.
To those families and others who have been accustomed for years to visit our establishment, I feel assured that it is needless to say more than that I have determined on, and have made arrangements for, my return to Europe.
To the public generally it may be said that to accomplish the purpose of winding up my business in King-street, I have ordered the whole of the stock-in-trade to be so reduced and marked accordingly in plain figures, that no obstacle or delay may occur as to price.
In realising the stock, and in taking leave of my business connexions, I gratefully desire that the same bona fides shall be carried out during the selling off of the various departments as have, I trust, characterised all my business dealings during my successful career in New South Wales; further that every facility and inducement to buyers shall be given. To ensure order and punctuality, the following will be adopted:—The doors will be open at ten and close at six o'clock daily. No deviation of price. All parcels within the city and suburban area will be delivered the following day. Slips of classified goods and schedules of departments, with a summary of prices, are obtainable for country information.
RICHARD GRIFFITHS, 86, King-street.

YORK-STREET WOOLLEN DRAPERY, corner of Barrack-street.—Christmas List.—Closing prices of Summer Goods—
Fingle tweeds, 2s 10d to 3s 6d
Angola ditto, 3s 8d to 4s 6d
Ditto ditto (best), 5s 6d
Elastic riding does, 6s to 6s 6d
Melton cloths, 6s 3d
Double-width tweeds, 3s 8d, 3s 10d, 4s.
Any length cut.
SAMUEL SYMONDS.

YORK-STREET WOOLLEN DRAPERY
Corner of Barrack-street.
To Families from the Country.
Tweeds for boys' suits, 2s. 10s. upwards
Bedford cords for riding trousers, 4s. 6d.
Colonial tweeds 3s. 6d. upwards.
SAMUEL SYMONDS.

HALF PRICE. Half price at YOUNG and YEO'S Drapery Warehouse, 275, Pitt-street.

MANTLES, AT HALF PRICE.

SHAWLES, AT HALF PRICE.

MOHAIR DRESSES, HALF PRICE.

MUSLIN DRESSES, HALF PRICE.

275, PITT-STREET.

COUNTERPANES, HALF PRICE.

QUILTS, HALF PRICE.

HATS, HALF PRICE.

BONNETS, HALF PRICE.

YOUNG and YEO, 275, PITT-STREET.

FORD'S Eureka Shirts, 7s. 6d. each, or 6 for 42s.—For ease, elegance, and durability they have no rival. They are made with or without collars, plain and gauntlet cuffs, to fasten in front or open behind.
HOBSON and WHITING, 69, Hunter-street.

LADIES' and CHILDREN'S STRAW HATS.—FARMER and PAINTER have received this day, per Granite City, a large assortment of ladies' and children's trimmed and untrimmed straw hats, sailor shape, in black, white, black and white, dove, drab, &c.
Victoria House, Pitt-street.

LADIES superior French Boots, elastic sides, military heels, 5s. 6d., at B. COCKS', George-street.

LADIES' superior French Boots, without leather, military heels, 5s. 6d., at COCKS', George-street.

LADIES' Kid Boots, elastic sides, French make, fancy stitched toes, 5s. 6d, at B. COCKS'.

KID BOOTS, military heels, elastic sides, with buttons in front, 5s. 9d., at COCKS', George-street.

NEW SOUTH WALES WINES.—On SALE, of the finest quality, which will bear comparison with any wines of their character. Guaranteed to keep in draught or in bottle—in any part of the world.
Muscatel
Tokay
Madeira
Kaludah
Burgundy.
The justly celebrated Tokay is unrivalled, and requires only a trial to prove that New South Wales can produce wines worthy of patronage.
G. S. LEATHES and CO., 1, Wynyard-street.

EX NOURMAHAL, BLACKWALL, &c.—
Taylor's prime York hams
Morton's 1-lb. tins salmon
Patras currants, Eleme raisins
Price's carriage light, short 6's and 8's
Whiting, 3-cwt. casks, citric acid
Day and Martin's blacking, A, B, C. and paste
Fry's soluble chocolate
Albert's sardines, halves and quarters.
HARRISON and ATTWOOD, 231, George-street.

WHITE HERRINGS.—Just landed, ex Granite City, from London, in fine order, White Herrings, in half-barrels and kits. HARRISON and ATTWOOD.

LANDING ex Nord Stern, from New York, and for SALE, at the Stores of the Undersigned—
American brooms, extra fancy, 3 tie, wired
American tubs, whittle head clothes-pegs
Sam Collins' medium and heavy axes, handled
Ditto ditto hunters' hatchets
Ames' long-handle shovels
Day's ditto ditto ditto
American eagle ploughs.
J. T. ARMITAGE and CO.
31, Market-street, January 7th.

LANDING ex Thames, Agra, and Granite City, and for SALE, at the Stores of the Undersigned—
Tin plates, IC IX, Stubs' and Wing's saw and smiths' files
Ewbank's patent nails, 1½ to 5 inch; rose, hurdle, and clout nails
Nettlefold's screws, Richmond and Chandler's chaff-cutters
Patent safety fuse, 18 and 24 pipe metal, candle moulds
French wire nails, 1½ to 2½ inch, assorted, strong
Fine candle cotton, E.P. and black japanned cruets
Hall's LGB blasting and canister powder
Skinner's cart whips and best jockey whips
Wood wedges, cross-cut and pit saws
Sorby's sheepshears, chisels and handsaws
Walker's horse-nails, smiths' bellows
Brooms, scrubbs, banister and shoe brushes
Gibson's patent mail axles, long bolts
A good assortment fine cutlery
Lemon Hart's rum
Liverpool coarse salt.
J. T. ARMITAGE and CO.
31, Market-street, January 7th.

CLARK and CO., sole Patentees and Manufacturers of Self-coiling
REVOLVING SAFETY SHUTTERS,
IN STEEL AND IRON,
3s and 3s 6d per foot.
Manufacturers to her Majesty's Honorable Board of Works.
These shutters are in one sheet, without chains, rivets, or pins; are both fire and thief proof, require no machinery, and can be easily fixed by any workman. Clark shutters are fitted at the
Royal Exchange, London — London and Westminster Bank
General Post Office — Emperor Insurance Office
Treasury Office — Britannia Insurance Office
War Office — Mercantile Insurance Office
Royal Military Staff College — Scottish Amicable Office
Ecclesiastical Court — Submarine Telegraph Office
Woolwich Dockyard — Marquis of Conyngham.
London and County Bank
And upwards of 300 of the principal banks and insurance offices in London and the provinces.
The only shutters that received a prize at the International Exhibition.
Prospectuses forwarded free. Works, 15, Gate-street, London, W.C.

FOR SALE, the STOCK, FIXTURES, &c. 76, South Head Road. A bargain.

WATER TANKS for SALE. Mr. POTTER, Jamison-street, next to Mr. Dyer, builder.

ADELAIDE silk-dressed FLOUR, of various brands, on SALE. ALLAN, STREET, and NORTON.

OATEN HAY, Hobart Town, in small bales, on SALE by T. G. SAWKINS, Exchange.

ON SALE.—
Turpentine, in drums and cases
Raw and boiled oil, in hogsheads and drums
Colza oil, in ditto and ditto
Olive oil, in half-jars and hogsheads
Palm oil, in hogsheads
White and red lead, dry colours
Ground paints
Kerosene and paraffine oil.
ELLIOTT, BROTHERS, 181, Pitt-street.

S. BENNETT and CO, 482, George-street, ex Blackwall.
Whitebait
Dutch anchovies
Jars salted salmon
Kippered herrings
Bologna sausages
Oxford ditto
German ditto
Herrings a la sardines
Fresh mackerel
Patent preserved Parmesan cheese
Mackerel in sauce
Grimwade's desiccated milk
Jugged hare
Roasted ditto
Ditto grouse
Curried pheasant.

NOW LANDING, and for SALE, by the Undersigned—
Salad oil, pints and half-pints
Castor oil, half-pints
Sardines, ½-lb. tins
Jamaica ginger, bleached
Assorted sauces, half-pints
Corks—Beer and ginger beer
Canary seed
Bulk vinegar
Turkey opium.
BEILBY and SCOTT.

HORSES, Dogcarts, and Saddle Horses, always on hire. GIBSON, 253, Castlereagh-street, adjoining Burt's.

IMPORTED DURHAM BULLS, price 180 guineas each. GIBSON, 253, Castlereagh-street, adjoining Burt's.

SADDLE and HARNESS COB.—For SALE at the Stables, Bligh and O'Connell streets, a very handsome Bay COB, 15 hands, good paces, stylish and thoroughly broken.

FOR SALE, ADELAIDE FLOUR,
Beeby and Dunstan's silk-dressed
Hart's
Steven's
White Valley
Dunn's
Duffield's
Merri Mills, and other brands.
BIELBY and SCOTT.

ADELAIDE FLOUR.—Beeby and Dunstan's, Steven's, and other first-class brands, always on SALE. BEILBY and SCOTT.

NOW LANDING, and for SALE by the undersigned—
Small galvanized iron boat anchors, from 19 lbs.
American ash oars, 10 to 18 feet
Galvanized wire rope, all sizes
Caulking mallets
Nautical almanacs
Cotton waste.
LANE and CO., 170, George-street.

BUNNETT and CO., Engineers and Founders.—Works: Deptford Kent. Offices: 17, Queen-street, City; and 435, Parliamentary-street, Glasgow.—Patentees of the Revolving Thief-proof and Fire-proof Shutters, and makers to:—
Royal Exchange, London — Phœnix Insurance Office
Bank of England — Imperial Fire Office
London and Westminster Bank — Alliance Fire Office
Law Life Office
London Joint Stock Bank — Messrs. Glyn, Mills, and Co.
Union Bank of London — ,, Jones, Lloyd, and Co.
City Bank — ,, Coutts and Co.
London and County Bank — ,, Child and Co.
Unity Bank — ,, Barclay, Bevan, and Co.
Agra Bank — ,, Roberts and Co.
Union Bank of Australia — ,, Smith, Payne, and Co.
Bank of Australasia — ,, Williams, Deacon, and Co.
English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank — ,, Barnett and Co.
Bank of New South Wales — ,, Curries and Co.
Bank of Victoria — ,, Hanbury and Co.
Bank of Ireland — ,, Overend, Gurney, and Co.
Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company — ,, Rothschild
,, Baring, Brothers
Royal Mail Steam Packet Company — ,, F. Huth and Co.
Stock Exchange
General Steam Navigation Company — British Linen Company
Duke of Wellington
War Office — ,, Bedford
Ecclesiastical Commissioners — Earl Spencer
Sun Fire Office — Marquis of Salisbury
Britannia Insurance Office — Messrs. Swan and Edgar
Globe Insurance Office — &c., &c., &c.
Steam engines and machinery of all kinds.

PEARL White Table RICE, in cwt. bags—a few tons. HENRY FISHER and SON.

MAURITIUS SUGARS, all shades, in lots to suit purchasers. HENRY FISHER and SON, George and Argyle streets.

HENRY FISHER and SON can supply best mill-dressed RICE to country buyers in cwt. bags.

BARCLAY'S Bottled Porter, in prime condition, on SALE, by L. and S. SPYER and CO., Wynyard-sq.

LINSEED OIL, boiled and raw, in drums and wood, now landing and on SALE, by L. and S. SPYER and CO.

PIG IRON, Calder and Stockholm, 100 tons on SALE, by L. and S. SPYER and CO., Wynyard-square.

ROCK SALT, in large lumps—50 tons on SALE, by L. and S. SPYER and CO., Wynyard-square.

SODA WATER BOTTLES, in 2-gross crates, now landing. L. and S. SPYER and CO., Wynyard-sq.

MANILA CIGARS, havana-shape, on SALE, by L. and S. SPYER and CO., Wynyard-square.

WINDOW GLASS, 10 x 8 upwards, on SALE, by L. and S. SPYER and CO., Wynyard-square.

TUBING, for water and gas, black and galvanized. L. and S. SPYER and CO., Wynyard-square.

MORRWOOD'S Galvanized Iron TILES, 26 and 28 gauge, on SALE, by L. and S. SPYER and CO., Wynyard-square.

FISHING TACKLE for SALE by the undersigned, consisting of Holyoake's sea and river fish hooks, all sizes; Limerick hooks, all sizes, some large for schnapper fishing; shark hooks, with chains; gaff hooks, spring snap hooks, bright bronze treble Limerick hooks; hooks to gut, gimp, and brass and copper wire, all sizes; 4, 5, 6, and 7 pronged eel spears; landing nets; fishing rods, from 1s. to 45s.; brass reels, plain, multiplying, check, and salmon; Barber's best silk twist; good gut, 3s per 100; fishing lines in various colours, 8-plait pure silk lines, waterproof plaited silk lines; Derby, Chinese, and Ardass silk lines; gut casting lines; furnished lines; metallic walking-stick fishing rods, with silver-plated knobs, from 5s to 15s each; single and double eel hooks to wire; a great variety of artificial flies, swivels, floats, sinkers; silk twists, from 2d to 3s, &c., &c. E. EASTWAY and SON, 425, George-street. Country orders accompanied by remittances punctually attended to. A liberal allowance made to the trade.

PAINTERS' BRUSHES, of superior quality, on Sale. EDEN'S Plate Glass Warehouse, George-st.

ROOFING FELT.—Anderson's Patent Roofing Felt, now landing, and on SALE by MACNAMARA and PHILLIPS.

2500 DOORS, Glazed Windows, Mouldings, &c., on hand, and made to order. GOODLET and SMITH, Erskine-street.

20,000 FEET Clear Pine, G. and T. Flooring and Lining, Shelving, &c. GOODLET and SMITH, Victoria Saw Mills.

90,000 FEET Oregon Spars, log and plank; also, G. and T. Oregon and Colonial Hardwood Flooring, on hand and made to order. GOODLET and SMITH, Victoria Saw Mills, Erskine-street and Parramatta-street.

400,000 FEET Baltic, American, and Scotch Flooring, Oregon, and clear pine. W. H. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

500,000 FEET Colonial Hardwood, Cedar, shingles, palings, battens, &c. W. H. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

WANTED, to SELL, superior Chaffcutter, £6; Weighing Machine and Weights complete, 30s. Also, seven new and second-hand Saddles and Bridles, cheap, at GIBSON'S, Castlereagh-street, next Burt's.

GOOD SPRING CARTS and DRAYS for SALE, cheap, at WHATELY'S Establishment, Newtown.

FOR SALE, a light second-hand DOG-CART. Apply C. M'LAUGHLAN, coach builder, York-street.

WATCH DOG for SALE, a first-rate one, at the Temperance Hall, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, a prime lot of LAMBS, arrived by this morning's steamer. R. VESCYS, King and Sussex streets.

QUEENSLAND, BRISBANE.—To be DISPOSED OF, a Wholesale BUSINESS, the present proprietor being about to return to England; is one of the oldest established and most lucrative in the northern metropolis. None but principals need apply. The undersigned will supply further particulars. JOHN FRAZER and CO., York-street, Wynyard-square.

BRISBANE, QUEENSLAND.—A Splendid Investment for Small Capitalists.
The undersigned begs to inform the public of New South Wales that being compelled through the unsatisfactory state of his health to dispose of his well-known SADDLER AND HARNESS MAKER BUSINESS, the same is now in the market for private disposal. In making this announcement the present proprietor cannot refrain from drawing the particular attention of his fellow-journeymen, possessed of a little capital, to the splendid chance offered them to step into a well-paying business, to secure a comfortable home, and to lay the foundation—if not to a fortune—at all events to a sure competency.
The business premises are situated in the most central portion of Brisbane, the capital of Queensland, this fast-rising colony; being opposite the General Post Office, in which the present proprietor has carried on his business these last three years; and his predecessors having been in the same line five years, these premises have been familiar to the public of Queensland these last eight years. The Lease of which, according to the present standard of rents, is a very favourable one, has still to run twelve months from the 1st of March next. The connection is unexceptionable, there being no doubt that this business has done the leading trade of the colony, of which intending purchasers can easily convince themselves by looking over the books, which the present proprietor has no objection of submitting to their inspection.
The advertiser before closing this announcement has still to add that one of the greatest advantages in connection with the present opportunity is that the stock, well-assorted and of a very saleable nature—is but small, and, therefore, brings it within the reach of small capitalists; and there is no doubt that a steady and able workman cannot fail, with the existing advantages, to realise a good fortune.
Intending purchasers will oblige by communicating with Messrs. BUTLER, BROTHERS, and WHITEHOUSE, Mr. RICHARD BINNEY, Sydney; or the proprietor, C. BURDORFF, Queen-street, Brisbane, Queensland.

FARM for SALE, to Southward, near 3000 acres, bringing in £18 to £19 weekly. FORBES, King-st.

TO FLOCKMASTERS.—The undersigned have for sale by private contract
20 pure Negretti merino rams; and
15 French merino ditto
for which they are instructed to take (previous to the 20th instant) low prices, in order that account sales may be forwarded by the outgoing mail on the 22nd.
S. C. BURT and CO., auctioneers.

40,000 EWES on first-class Darling Downs stations
9000 ewes on Albinia and Peak Downs
8000 ditto at Mudgee and Merriwa
5000 weaners on Darling Downs, &c.
30,000 wethers on first-class Darling Downs stations.
For SALE by HENRY BEIT, 5, Wynyard-street.

SHEEP STATION for SALE.—UPPER MELLALUCA, situated on Mellaluca Creek, Fitzroy River, Queensland, and adjoining the well-known runs of Messrs. Cox, and Gray and Uther, named Windah and Rookwood. The station has fifteen miles frontage to both sides of the Creek, in which there is always abundance of water. It is well grassed, and will carry over 12,000 sheep in any season. The distance from Rockhampton, where there is always a ready sale for fat stock, is only between sixty and seventy miles.
With the station will be sold 5000 (more or less) good large-framed sheep.
For further particulars apply to CAIRD, PATERSON, and CO., 10, Barrack-street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

THIS DAY.

BURT and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A first-class heavy bay cart horse, subject to trial.

THIS DAY.

BURT and CO. will sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Grey dog-cart horse
Heavy cart horse
Roan cob, up to weight
Grey horse, good in harness, perfect hackney
Black cart horse
Bay horse, fit for phaeton or match horse
First-class bay harness horse
Bay cob, weight carrier, perfect hackney
20 other horses, of all descriptions
Spring-carts, drays, trucks, and harness.

THIS DAY.

BURT and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A very superior grey dog cart or phaeton horse, quiet, perfect in all his paces, and can be recommended.

To Racing Men and Stud-masters.

Thorough-bred Horse "VISION."

BURT and CO. are favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, on FRIDAY next, 16th instant,
(Just arrived, per Lord Ashley, from Auckland)
"Vision," a handsome bay horse, bred by Joseph Hargraves, Esq., Taranaki, foaled in 1857, got by "Arthur," dam "Vanity, by "Sir Charles," out of "The Giggler," &c. "Sir Charles" by "Gratis," &c.
Vanity, the dam of Vision, was bred in New South Wales. All her foals have turned out well, and she has been long considered one of the most valuable mares in New Zealand. For either racing or stud purposes Vision is deserving of attention; he is in magnificent condition, and shows a great deal of quality and style. His owner warrants him sound in every respect, and free from fault or vice of any kind.

Newmarket Horse Bazaar.

THIS DAY'S Sale.

SYDNEY LAMBERT (late salesman to Burt and Co.) will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at the Bazaar, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock,
6 horses, accustomed to omnibus work (no reserve)
1 handsome brown cob, broken to saddle and harness
5 Goulburn horses
1 donkey
20 horses of various descriptions
Carts, trucks, drays, saddles, &c.

Draft of Colts and Fillies.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN has received instructions from John Ford, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Cattle Market Yards, on TUESDAY next, at 2 o'clock,
A draft of strong useful colts and fillies, suitable for all kinds of harness or hackneys.

Just arrived—Horses.

Sale—THIS DAY.

MR. S. WOOLLER will sell by auction, at his Horse Repository, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
By order of a gentleman,
15 first-class horses in good condition, broken to saddle and harness, just arrived from the country.
Also, horses and carts, trucks, spring-carts, dogcarts, &c.
N.B.—No charge for entering horses, &c., for sale.
Proceeds payable immediately after sale.

Clothing, Watches, Firearms, Musical Instruments.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, at the Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
New and second-hand clothing
Coats, trousers, vests, shirts, hats, &c.
Gold and silver and other watches
Rings, pins, brooches, guard and albert chains
Double gun, with case and fittings
Single barrel guns, pistols, and revolvers
Concertinas, flutinas, flutes, &c.
Terms, cash.

Hysonskin Tea.
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Lady Agnes Duff, from Hongkong.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 9th January, at 11 o'clock,
On account of whom it may concern,
Ex Lady Agnes Duff, from Hongkong,
YH in diamond,
No. 41—52 chests hysonskin, slightly damaged by sea water.
SK in diamond,
No. 40—43 half-chests ditto, slightly damaged by sea water.
SD in diamond.
5 boxes scented orange pekoe
Terms, cash.

Most Important Sale by Auction.
Of choice selected black and green Teas,
Ex Lady A. Duff, from Hongkong.

Finest Kaisou Congou.
In Chests, Half-chests, and Boxes.
Choice Souchong,
In Half-chests and Boxes.
Scented Orange Pekoe
Superior Hysonskin
Extra Fine Gunpowder
Choice Young Hyson.

Day of Sale, FRIDAY, 9th January.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have been favoured with instructions from Messrs. A. Tange and Co. to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 9th January, at 11 o'clock,
Choice black and green teas, ex Lady A. Duff, as follows:—
No. 1—150 half-chests finest kaisou congou
2— 35 chests ditto ditto ditto
3— 60 half-chests ditto souchong
4—335 boxes ditto ditto
1-5— 50 half-chests ditto kaisou congou
6-9— 40 ditto choice ditto
10-18—250 ditto finest kaisou congou
19-28—240 ditto ditto ditto
29-34—120 ditto ditto ditto
35-39—140 ditto ditto ditto
232 boxes finest scented orange pekoe
40 chests hysonskin
110 boxes ditto
279 ditto extra fine gunpowder
110 chests young hyson.
Particular attention is requested to the above teas, which are of unusually fine quality, and for unreserved sale. Samples for liquoring can be obtained on application at the Rooms of the Auctioneer.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

China Sugar.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 9th January, at 11 o'clock,
500 bags bright yellow sugar, 56 lbs. each
600 ditto ditto ditto, ditto
500 ditto best brown ditto
Terms at sale.

Teas, Sugars, Oilmen's Stores, Provisions, Groceries, &c.

Auction Sale, FRIDAY, 9th January.

To Merchants, Grocers, Shippers, Provision Dealers, and others.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 9th January, at 11 o'clock,
Large parcels of teas, sugars, and also invoices of oilmen's stores, groceries, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Manila Coffee
Nutmegs, Cassia.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 9th January, at 11 o'clock,
5 tons Manila coffee
10 cases cassia
6 kegs nutmegs.
Terms at sale.

Fine Teas.

Most Important to Country Buyers and others.

Extensive Unreserved Sale.

FRIDAY, 9th January.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 9th January, at 11 o'clock,
300 chests extra choice congou tea
Ex Adelaide.
The superior quality of this tea renders it worth the especial attention of country buyers and the trade, who are assured that the entire parcel is for bona fide sale to the highest bidder.
Terms at sale.

1-lb. Jams.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 9th January, at 11 o'clock,
25 cases Joyce's 1-lb. jams, assorted.
Terms at sale.

Mauritius Sugars.

Important Unreserved Auction Sale.
To close the balance of
The Cargo of the Agnes Jessie, from Mauritius.
900 Bags.
Embracing a variety of choice counter samples.

To Merchants, Country Buyers, Grocers, Shippers, and others.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 9th January, at 11 o'clock,
About 900 bags superior Mauritius sugar, embracing a large variety of samples, being the balance of the cargo of the Agnes Jessie, as follows—
No. 1— 80 bags
2— 62 ditto
4— 40 ditto
5—107 ditto
12— 40 ditto
13— 70 ditto
15— 23 ditto
16— 63 ditto
18— 30 ditto
19— 68 ditto
21— 31 ditto
22— 65 ditto
23—124 ditto
24— 31 ditto
28—130 ditto
30— 40 ditto.
The whole of the above is for positive sale, without the slightest reserve, to close the shipment.
Terms at sale.

Corks.

To Wine and Spirit Merchants, Cordial Manufacturers, and others.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 9th January, at 11 o'clock,
10 bales corks.
Terms at sale.

Boards.

To Timber Merchants, Carpenters, and others.
5000 feet Pine Boards.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at Messrs. Wilkinson, Brothers, and Co.'s Stores, Hunter-street, THIS DAY, 9th January, at half-past 10 o'clock,
About 5000 feet pine boards, more or less broken and damaged.
Terms, cash.

50 Cases 1-lb. Lobsters
50 ditto ditto Oysters.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 9th January, at 11 o'clock,
50 cases 1-lb. lobsters
50 ditto ditto oysters.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice.
Important Sale of 150 Packages New Drapery Goods
Just landed ex Cornwallis, and Star of Peace.

Day of Sale, TUESDAY, 13th January.

To Warehousemen, Drapers, Storekeepers, and others.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on TUESDAY, 13th January, at 11 o'clock,
150 packages new drapery goods, just landed ex the above arrivals.
Full particulars in future issue.
Terms, liberal at sale.

Important to Country Storekeepers, the Town Trade, Shippers, &c.
Very Extensive, Unreserved Sale by Auction of Bostock's Boots and Shoes.

Seventh Semi-monthly Auction Sale, by order of Messrs. Hyam and Co.

WEDNESDAY, 14th January.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions from Messrs. Hyam and Co. to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on WEDNESDAY, 14th January, at 11 o'clock,
235 packages boots and shoes from F. Bostock, of Northampton; and R. Bostock, of Stafford, embracing a very full assortment of new and seasonable goods, just landed.
Terms at sale.

Ladies' Bags
Ladies' Bags
Ladies' Bags.

THIS DAY, January 9th.

ROSSITER and LAZARUS will sell by auction, at their Rooms, on the above day, at 11 o'clock,
2 cases ladies' bags and portemonnaies.
Terms at sale.

To Stationers
To Printers
To Booksellers
To Storekeepers, &c.

THIS DAY, January 9th.

ROSSITER and LAZARUS have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on the above day, at 11 o'clock precisely,
30 bales and cases stationery and paper,
Super middle laid blue wove 4to post
Ditto thick ditto ditto
Ditto extra ditto ditto
Ditto middle laid cream laid 8vo
Ditto thick ditto ditto
Ditto ditto cream bank ditto
Superior medium wove account sales
Fine blue wove foolscap, 12 to 24 lbs.
Extra M.B. laid ditto
Blue wove medium ditto
Fine yellow wove double ditto
Ditto cream ditto ditto
2, 3, 4, 5, 6 quire long folio day books, half bound
2, 3, 4, 5, 6 ditto broad ditto, ditto
4, 6, 8 ditto foolscap ledgers, ditto
6, 8, 10 ditto rough calf, ditto
1d, 2d, 3d, 6d memorandum books
Magnum bonum pens
Delarue's playing cards
School slates, assorted sizes
Slate pencils
Sealing wax, 20's and 40's
Printing ink, in tins and kegs, assorted colours
Syphon and copying inks, &c.
White demy blotting
Pink ditto ditto
Super demy printing, 18 lbs., assorted colours
Ditto double ditto, 23 to 28 lbs., ditto
Purple shop paper
Brown casing and imperial, 20 to 100 lbs.
Royal and brown paper bags
Super thick cream laid envelopes
Ditto blue ditto ditto
Copying presses and requisites.
The auctioneers would invite the especial attention of the trade to this important sale of first-class goods. They have been selected with great care, and are for bona fide sale.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

☞ On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Daphne, Foreman, master, from London.

THIS DAY, 9th January.

ROSSITER and LAZARUS have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on the above day,
S over NH in diamond,
§ 4593 §—One case, containing
Match pots
Porcelain slates, 6 to 10 inch
Backgammon boards
Draught boards
Portmanteaus
Table mats
Mouth organs, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

☞ On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Sarah Neumann, Sweet, master, from London.

THIS DAY, 9th January.

ROSSITER and LAZARUS have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on the above day, at 11 o'clock,
JFMD in square,
§ 315 §—One case, containing
475 lb. assorted sugar bags.
Tin and wood case.
§ 61 §—One case, containing
383 lb. assorted sugar bags
Tin and wood case.
§ 230 §—One case, containing
272 lb. assorted sugar bags
Tin and wood case.
§ 231 §—One case, containing
293 lb. assorted sugar bags
Tin and wood case.
Terms, cash.

Groceries
Oilmen's Stores
Havannah Cigars, &c.

Splendid Shipment of New Goods.

TUESDAY, January 13th.

ROSSITER and LAZARUS have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on the above day, at 11 o'clock,
Several large packages of the above goods.
Just landing ex Duncan Dunbar.
Full particulars in future issue.

Horses. Horses. Horses.

On MONDAY, 12th instant, at 2 o'clock.

At the Police Depot, Pitt-street.

MESSRS. ALLAN and HILLS have received instructions from the Inspector-General of Police to sell by public auction, on MONDAY, 12th instant, at 2 o'clock, at the Police Depot, Pitt-street,
About 20 horses.
All of which will be sold without reserve, being unsuitable for the police service.

☞ By order of the Curator for Intestate Estates.

In the Estate of Archibald Roddick, Esq.; and
In the Estate of Dominick Marlow.
Gold and Silver Watches, and
Wearing Apparel, &c., &c.

MR. R. MURIEL will sell by public auction, at his New Rooms, THIS DAY, the 9th instant, at 11 o'clock,
The above intestate effects.
Terms, cash.

☞ FRIDAY, the 9th instant, at 11 o'clock.

An Important and Genuine Unreserved Sale of General Merchandise, namely,
Nine Dozen of Sporting Pictures, framed, suitable for country trade
Twelve Sets of Platedware, T. C. and S.
Twelve Sets of Sparring or Boxing Gloves
124 Dozen Porcelain Ornaments
20 Dozen Memorandum Books
12 Dozen Plated Brooches
4 Dozen Bead Bracelets
12 Dozen Four-bladed Knives
6 Dozen Nickel-plated Spoons and Forks
7 Dozen Teaspoons and Sugar Tongs
Gilt Salts, Money Bags, and a variety of sundries too numerous to particularise in an advertisement.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his New Rooms, opposite the Royal Hotel, THIS DAY, the 9th instant, at 11 o'clock,
The above valuable consignment of goods.
Terms, cash.

Preliminary Notice.
Parramatta-street.
An Unreserved Sale.

☞ On MONDAY, the 12th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely.
Mr. T. Hill's, junior, Stock-in-Trade.
Parramatta-street.
Important Unreserved Sale.
*** Further particulars in future issue.

MR. R. MURIEL has received instructions to sell by public auction, on MONDAY, the 12th instant, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of Mr. Thomas Hill, junior's, stock-in-trade, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

Upper Paddington.
The Half-Way House.

☞ Sale to take place on TUESDAY, the 13th instant, On the Premises known as the
Half-Way House,
Upper Paddington.

Namely:—
The whole of the entire Household Furniture and Household Effects, including the License, &c. &c.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL has received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Half-Way House, on TUESDAY, the 13th instant, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of the furniture and effects of the well-known Half-Way House.
Terms, cash.

☞ For Positive Unreserved Sale.
The entire Cargo of the Celinie, Captain Dechauffour, from Mauritius direct.

*** One of the choicest and best selected Cargoes of Mauritius Sugars imported this season.
Comprising—
SNOWDROP CRYSTALS
FINE CRYSTALS
FINE COUNTER
FINE YELLOW COUNTER
FINE BOLD GRAIN COUNTER.

By order of the Importers, Messrs. Scott, Henderson, and Co.

Most important
To Merchants
To Wholesale and Retail Grocers
To Shippers
To Buyers for the Interior
To Speculators
To Country Storekeepers
And the Trade generally.

JOHN G. COHEN has been favoured with instructions from the importers, Messrs. Scott, Henderson, and Co., to submit for public competition, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on TUESDAY, January 13th, 1863, at 11 o'clock precisely,
The entire cargo of sugars, ex Celinie, Captain Dechauffour, from Mauritius direct, comprising—
A—193 bags good grain brown counter, Poudre d'or
B—180 ditto fine large grain counter, ditto
C—400 ditto fine crystal grain ditto, ditto
D—200 ditto very fine yellow crystal ditto, Bel Etang
F— 85 ditto ditto yellow counter, Fairfund
H—339 ditto ditto grain light counter, Bel Air
I— 40 ditto ditto bright light counter, Fairfund
K—735 ditto fine white crystal, Belle Rive
L—300 ditto finest white counter, Yemen
M—100 ditto finest yellow counter, ditto
O—972 ditto fine white grain counter, Reunion
S—271 ditto finest large yellow grain counter, Union Vale
T—130 ditto fine bold grain yellow counter, Belle Etoile
V—140 ditto fine bold grain counter, Belle Rive
X—398 ditto fine yellow counter, Tamaria
Y— 50 ditto ditto ditto ditto, Yemen
Z—141 ditto fine bold straw crystals, Bel Etang
AA—164 ditto fine yellow counter, Mon Loisir
BB—682 ditto fine snow drop crystal, Bon Mere
CC— 60 ditto fine bold yellow counter, Fairfund
DD— 49 ditto fine light counter, Magenta
DDD— 75 ditto very superior ditto, ditto
FF—182 ditto fine yellow crystals, Bel Etang
HH— 60 ditto superior ditto, ditto
II— 38 ditto fine yellow grain counter, Mon Repos
KK— 32 ditto very fine bright counter, ditto
LL— 71 ditto ditto bright ditto, ditto
MM—169 ditto good brown grain counter, Mon Loisir
OO— 93 ditto ditto ditto, Tamarin
TT— 53 ditto good grey counter, Belle Etoile
YY—203 ditto finest white snowdrop, in 84 lb. bags, La Gaiete
ZZ—169 ditto ditto ditto, very dry crystals, L'Amitie.
☞ The Auctioneer respectfully solicits the especial attention of the trade and others to the above carefully selected cargo of Mauritius sugars, which, for quality and assortment have never been surpassed; and feels the greatest confidence in inviting an early inspection of the various samples, prior to the day of sale, and they will be found to meet every requirement of the trade.
Positive instructions have been received from Messrs. Scott, Henderson, and Co., to sell every lot as advertised, Without the slightest reserve.
*** Samples will be on view at the Rooms of the Auctioneer, on SATURDAY MORNING, until the day of sale.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

Boots and Shoes.

To Boot and Shoe Buyers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, January 13, 1863, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Invoices of boots and shoes.
Detailed particulars will appear.
Terms at sale.

FRIDAY, 9th January, 1863.

Gosnell' Perfumery
Ditto Soaps
Ditto Brushware
Ditto Combware.

To Perfumers
To Dealers in Brush and Comb Ware
To Fancy Warehousemen, and
The Trade.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, 9th January, 1863, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Invoices of Gosnell's Perfumery, Soaps, Brushware, Combware, viz.:—
Opera bouquet, kiss-me-quick, la noblesse perfume, forget-me-not, jockey club, King of Italy perfume, leather cases, H. M. toilet perfumes, time-of-day perfume, bridal souvenir, toilet cases, eau de cologne, treble distilled lavender water, brown Windsor soap, glycerine, verbena, navy toilet, honey, &c., soaps, fancy boxes soap, containing assorted tablets, parian jugs of assorted perfumes, assorted violet and rose bouquets, Victoria cherry tooth paste, toilet requisites, hair dye, moelline, golden oil, otto of roses, violet powder, powder boxes and puffs, hand mirrors, hair brushes; clothes, tooth, and hat brushes; shoe, banister, decanter, and bottle brushes; rack, pocket, side, and back combs, &c.
The above is merely an outline of the invoice.
Terms at sale.

Important Sale of 200 Cases American Chairs.
To Furniture Buyers and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on MONDAY, 12th January, 1863, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Just landed, ex Nord Stern,
200 cases American chairs, comprising an excellent assortment.
Terms at sale.

Storekeeper's Stock.

THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY,
The stock of a country storekeeper, consisting of a useful assortment of drapery goods.
Terms as usual.

Drapery, Manchester Goods, Slops, &c.
Just Landed ex Granite City, and Agra.

THIS DAY, 9th,
At 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their ROOMS, Pitt-street, on the above day.
Several new and seasonable consignments of drapery, Manchester goods, slops, &c.
Consisting of—
Stout 36-inch grey domestics
Ditto 72-inch ditto ditto
White skirtings
Navy blues
Madder pockets
Broche mohairs
Check ditto
Sheetings
Flounced mohair robes
Rich ditto ditto
Light challies
Flannels
Blankets
Fancy prints
Children's dresses
Clifton towels
Cloutings
Dressed panama hats
Cloth caps
Crimean shirts
White ditto
Regatta ditto
Tweed and cloth ditto
Corahs, ties
Brown half-hose
White cotton hose
Gents' half ditto
Umbrellas
Sunshades, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

White Lead
Black and Green Paint.
Just landed ex Daphne, from London.

FRIDAY, 9th January.

L. E. THELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
Ex Daphne,
JL—10 casks best No. 1 white lead, in kegs of 28 lbs. each
10 ditto ditto ditto, in kegs of 14 lbs. each
2 ditto black paint, in kegs of 28 lbs. each
2 ditto ditto ditto, in kegs of 14 lbs. each
2 ditto green paint, in 28 lbs. kegs
2 ditto ditto ditto, in 14 lb. kegs.
This shipment of paint and colours is well worthy the attention of the trade, both from its very superior quality and the extreme portability of the packages; advantages which buyers in town or country cannot fail to appreciate.
Terms at sale.

Zinc.
On account of whom it may concern.
Damaged by water.

THIS DAY.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
19 casks sheet zinc, Vielle Montagne Company.
More or less damaged.
Terms, cash.

Holloware.
On account of whom it may concern.
More or less damaged by sea water.
Ex ——, from London.

FRIDAY, 9th January, 1863.

To Ironmongers and others.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
2 casks holloware, comprising—
Tinned oval pots and covers, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 gallons
Tinned saucepans, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9
Tinned tea kettles, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9.
Terms, cash.

Shovels.

THIS DAY.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
50 dozen R.P. shovels.
Without reserve.
Terms at sale.

Ironmongery
Holloware.

THIS DAY.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
Saucepans, oval boilers, kettles
3-leg pots, camp ovens
American corn brooms
Patent nails
Round point shovels
Galvanised buckets
Window glass, assorted
Fine point brads
Rim locks
Iron folding stretchers
Tinware, in great variety
Gun caps, paints
White lead, fly wire
Brown paper, &c.
Terms at sale.

Tin Plates.

FRIDAY, 9th January, 1863.

To Tinsmiths, Ironmongers, and others.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
50 boxes tinplates, assorted.
Terms at sale.

Hobart Town Timber
Palings, Shingles.
Ex Agnes, from Hobart Town.
On Market Wharf.

FRIDAY, January 9th at 3 o'clock.

To Timber Merchants, Builders, Contractors.
For unreserved Sale.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, on Market Wharf, THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock,
The cargo of Hobart Town Timber, &c., ex Agnes,
701 pieces hardwood scantling, 3 x 2
393 ditto ditto quartering, 4 x 2
348 ditto ditto ditto, 5 x 2
348 ditto ditto joists, 6 x 2
4083 hardwood palings, 6 ft. x 6 in.
9675 box ditto, ditto
6300 broad box ditto (superior), ditto.
Terms at sale.

On SATURDAY, January 10th, at 11 o'clock.

At the Old Bank of Australasia.

Useful Hooded Phaeton, in excellent condition.
By order of Messrs. H. Bate and John Row, trustees in an assigned estate.

MR. WALTER BRADLEY will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 239, George-street, on SATURDAY, January 10th, at 11 o'clock,
The above.
Terms, cash.

On SATURDAY, January 10th, at 11 o'clock.

At the Old Bank of Australasia.

Useful Houseful Furniture
Rosewood Pianoforte and Stool
Handsome Sideboard with Cellaret
Pier Glass and Ornaments
Carpet and Rug, Chest Drawers
Wardrobe with sliding trays
600 Vols. Books
Iron Bedsteads and Bedding
Kitchen Utensils and Sundries
Also, Four very beautiful White Manila Spaniels, just imported direct.

MR. WALTER BRADLEY has been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at his Rooms, 239, George-street,
The above.
Terms, cash.

On TUESDAY, January 13th, at 11 o'clock.
At Veteran Hall, Prospect, near Parramatta.

Superior Household Furniture
Iron Bedsteads and Bedding
Pier Glasses, Loo Tables, Chests Drawers
Choice Engravings, Oil Paintings, Ornaments
Massive Billiard Table, by Hopkins and Stephens, with Cues, Balls, &c., cost in London £180
Magnificent Family Carriage, by Peters and Son
One ditto, London built
A Pair of fine Upstanding Bay Carriage Horses
Silver-mounted Harness (nearly new)
14 useful Saddle and Harness Horses
350 fine Woolled Sheep
Side-saddles, Allover Hogskin Gents' Saddles
Bullock Drays, Carts, Drays
Water Cart, Spring-carts
Patent Chaff Cutters, Corn Crackers
Farm Implements, Ploughs, Harrows, &c.
Colonial (sawn) Hardwood
6 Tons Hoop-Iron
2000 Oak Staves for Wine Casks
Wine Hogsheads and Puncheons
Venice Turpentine, Quicksilver
Liverpool Salt, in casks
Saltpetre
30,000 Countess and Duchess Slates
Ironbark Posts and Rails
Groceries, Teas, Oilmen's Stores (in large quantities)
Garden Implements, Bees and Hives, &c., &c., &c.

MR. WALTER BRADLEY has been honoured with instructions from Mrs. Lawson (who intends leaving for England per La Hogue), to sell by auction, at her residence, Veteran Hall, Prospect, near Parramatta, on TUESDAY, January 13th, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of her valuable household furniture and effects.
Terms, cash.
On view on MONDAY, January 12th, from 9 a.m., until 4 p.m.

Preliminary Notice.
Highly Important Sale.
At Elswick, Parramatta Road, Petersham,
(the seat of the late James Norton, Esq.)

THURSDAY, January 22nd, at 11 o'clock.

Elegant and Substantial Household Furniture
Silver Plate, Glass, China, Ornaments
Pier Glasses, Carpets, Oil Paintings
Magnificent Pianofortes by eminent makers
Drawing-room Suite in Satin Damask
Iron and Brass Tubular Bedsteads
Marble-slab Washstands, Chests Drawers
Wardrobes, Dressing Glasses
Pair of very handsome Carriage Horses
Substantial Carriage, in good condition
First-class Gig
Silver-mounted Harness
Saddles, and Stable Implements
18 good useful Horses accustomed to saddle and harness
14 Milch Cows
Water-carts, Drays, Spring-carts
Dairy and Farming Implements, &c.
Full particulars of which will be published.

MR. WALTER BRADLEY has been honoured with instructions to sell by auction, at the residence of the late James Norton, Esq., Elswick, on THURSDAY, January 22nd, at 11 o'clock,
The household furniture, pianofortes, carriages, horses, silver plate, dairy and farm implements, &c. (in consequence of the departure of the family per Duncan Dunbar, for England).
Terms, cash.
Catalogues will be speedily issued.
Omnibuses will leave the rooms of the auctioneer for Elswick on the morning of sale.

Preliminary Notice.

On FRIDAY, January 23rd, at 11 o'clock.
At Bomera House, Potts' Point, formerly the residence of W. M'Quade, Esq.

Highly Important Sale by Auction, of
Very Superior Household Furniture.
Magnificent Broadwood Pianoforte
Superb Drawing-room Suite, in satin damask
Valuable Oil Paintings
Beautiful Porcelain Ornaments and Vases
Pier Glasses, Carpets
Richly Cut Glass, Beautiful China
Electro-plate of the most expensive description
Silver Plate, &c., &c.
Handsome Pair Bay Carriage Horses
American Carriole, for one or two horses
Superior Carriage
Silver-mounted Harness, Gents' Saddles
Side Saddles, Garden Implements, &c.
☞ Full particulars of which will be published, and catalogues issued as speedily as possible.

MR. WALTER BRADLEY has been honoured with instructions from the Hon. R. M. Robey, M.L.C., to sell by auction, at his residence, Bomera House, Potts' Point, on FRIDAY, January 23rd, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of his magnificent household furniture, silver plate, carriages, horses, silver-mounted harness, &c., in consequence of the departure of the family per La Hogue, for England.
Terms, cash.

Preliminary Notice.
Highly Important Sale, at Cahors House, Macleay-street, Darlinghurst, the Residence of P. Faveno, Esq.

Very Superior Household Furniture
Beautiful Drawing-room Suite, in Rosewood, consisting of 8 Chairs, 1 Prie Dieu, 1 Elizabethan Chair, 1 Easy ditto, 1 Lounge, 1 Couch, 1 Settee, covered in light blue satin
Richly Cut Glass
Elegant China Tea and Breakfast Services
Iron Stone China Dinner Service
Silver Plate, Electro-plate, Ornaments
Magnificent Pianoforte, in rosewood, by Challen and Sons, cost £180
Brilliant-toned Cottage Pianoforte, by Messrs. Collard and Collard
Brussels Carpets and Rugs
Iron and Brass Tubular Bedsteads
Massive Carved Mahogany Wardrobe, with Plate Glass Centre Door, elegantly fitted
A Superb Dressing-Table and Glass, with Drawers, &c.
Iron Tubular Bedstead, 10 feet high, 7 feet long, 6 feet wide, circumference of posts 11 inches
Hair Mattresses and Bedding

MR. WALTER BRADLEY has been honoured with instructions, from P. Faveno, Esq., to sell by auction, at his residence, Cahors House, Macleay-street, Darlinghurst, in a few days.
The whole of his very superior household furniture and effects (prior to the departure of the family, per La Hogue, for England).
Terms, cash.
Catalogues and cards to view will be issued.

To Drapers, Furniture Dealers, and others.
Important Sale of Draperies and Household Furniture.

Boxes of Ribbons, Habit Shirts, Veils, Velvet Trimmings, Ladies' Jackets, Head-Dresses, Laces, Antimacassars, Silk Scarfs, Bead Laces, Money Purses, Silk Gloves, quantity of Buttons, Grass-cloth, Bonnets (trimmed), Shapes, Children's and Women's Hats, Lavender Water, 10 boxes choice Flowers, Cap Fronts, quantity of Muslins, Prints, Handkerchiefs, Crape Dress-pieces, &c., too numerous to mention.

MR. H. VAUGHAN has received instructions to sell by public auction, at corner of King and Phillip streets, THIS DAY, 9th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Iron bedsteads, feather bed, washstand, chairs, looking-glasses, tables, blankets, bedding, kitchen utensils, crockery, &c.
Without reserve.

In the Insolvent Estate of Edward Hill.

MR. H. VAUGHAN has received instructions from J. P. Mackenzie, official assignee in the above estate, to sell by auction, THIS DAY, 9th instant, at King and Phillip streets, at 11 o'clock,
Lithographic printing presses, &c.
Also, 2 boxes with contents, for store rent

CROWN-STREET, SURRY HILLS.

Valuable Building Site, between the north side of Captain PIKE'S property (formerly Mr. Shea's) and the south side of Mr. WHITTAKER'S house, now occupied by Mrs. FROST.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 19th January, at 11 o'clock,
All that piece of land, having 32 feet frontage to Crown-street, Surry Hills, on the west side, about 47 feet south from its intersection with Fitzroy-street, and having a depth of 78½ feet.
☞ This is a fine elevated site for a private residence, bounded on both sides by first-class properties.
Plan on view at the Rooms.

THE ELSWICK ESTATE,
Comprising about 230 ACRES, including the FAMILY MANSION, the GARDEN, ORANGERY, ORCHARD, and VINEYARD, together with the extensive Shrubbery, Farm, Grass Lands, distant about THREE MILES FROM SYDNEY.

Title, unquestionable.
Terms, liberal.

MORT and CO. have received instructions from the EXECUTORS of the will of the late JAMES NORTON, Esq., to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on WEDNESDAY, 14th January,
The whole of that magnificent estate, ELSWICK, so well known to the Australian public as THE SEAT OF THE LATE JAMES NORTON, Esq.
The FAMILY MANSION will be sold with a suitable domain, including orchard, shrubbery, &c.
The VARIOUS COTTAGES and other buildings will also have good garden lands attached to them, while the main road frontages will be divided so as to meet the wants of other classes of purchasers.
☞ This very beautiful property has just been most carefully surveyed and subdivided, and the greatest attention has been had in the latter to apportion a suitable extent to all of the buildings, and to divide the remainder of the Estate into building sites ranging upwards to five acres, according to position.
The Estate is abundantly supplied with water, whether for domestic consumption or ornamental purposes, and care has been also had to distribute it among the principal lots.
The public are assured that the Elswick Estate is in the market for bona fide sale as the family of the late proprietor leave positively for England in the ensuing month. Those, therefore, who may be on the look-out for a property possessing every requisite for a gentleman's country seat, with the great advantage of close proximity to town, would do well to inspect Elswick, where they may be assured they will not be disappointed.
The Cottage and other buildings afford opportunities to others who may not desire so extensive a property as the house, while the various building sites will supply the wants of those who may desire to build for themselves.
☞ Cards to view may be obtained at the Rooms, Pitt-street, where also
PLAN OF THE PROPERTY
is for inspection.

Boots and Shoes.

Important Unreserved Sale of
75 Trunks—a choice new Shipment.
Just landed ex Star of Peace and Granite City.

THISDAY, Friday, January 9th.

To Boot and Shoe Makers
To Storekeepers
To Buyers for the interior, and others.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has been instructed by the importers to sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock prompt,
Without the slightest reserve,
75 packages fresh seasonable goods just landed, comprising an assortment of men's, women's, and children's goods, slippers, &c.
Terms at sale.

THIS DAY, Friday, 9th January.

☞ Notice to China, Glass, and Earthenware Dealers, Shippers, and others.

CHATTO and HUGHES remind the above that they sell, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
85 packages of china, glass, and earthenware.

THIS DAY, Friday, 9th January.

To China, Glass, and Earthenware Dealers.
To Shippers, Storekeepers, and others.

Eighty-five Packages China, Glass, and Earthenware.
Just landed.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, Friday, 9th January, at 11 o'clock,
85 packages glass, china, and earthenware
Just landed,
Comprising—
GLASSWARE.
Half-pint heavy tall tumblers, flutes and splits
Ditto ditto spirit tumblers, shell, star, flutes
1-3 pint ditto ditto ditto, ditto ditto
1-5 quart tumblers, cut eight flutes
Half-pint ales
1-5 quart tumblers, six hollow flutes
Ditto ditto, mirrors
Ditto ditto, gothic
1-6 quart ditto, gothic, six flutes, heavy
1-5 quart ditto, prisms
T. B. wines, cut flutes
Globe wines, cut shell flutes
Tulip drop stem wines, cut flutes
Tulip wines, cut, six flutes
Ditto ditto, cut, double flutes
Goblets
T. B. drop stem wines, cut flutes
Pillar stem wines, cut shell flutes
Nobbler tumblers
Tulip and egg wines, cut flutes
Half-pint goblets and mirrors
Jelly glasses, 2nds
Black cruet frames
Vase cake shades
Salvers
Centre dishes and stands
Tulip, oblong, and globe salts; diamond bottom and heavy, oval, round, and oblong octagon salts, and coloured quart and pint decanters, hollow body, tall shape, globe and raised balls, and cut panels, &c.
EARTHENWARE.
Bowls and saucers
Assorted plates, 6, 8, and 10 inch
Dinner sets
Assorted crates
Chinaware
Cups and saucers, assorted, &c.
Terms at sale.

Weekly Produce Sale.—THIS DAY, 9th January.

Wool, Sheepskins, Tallow, Hides, &c., &c.

MESSRS. DURHAM and IRWIN will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, at 11 o'clock precisely,
180 bales wool
4000 sheepskins
39 casks tallow
2070 hides
Neats oil, horns, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

PITT and SULLIVAN have received instructions from Mr. R. Skewthorp to sell by auction, on MONDAY next, 12th instant, at Mr. John Fullagar's, at 11 o'clock,
300 head of prime fat cattle, in lots.

PITT and SULLIVAN have received instructions from Mr. Brady to sell by auction, on MONDAY next, 12th instant, at Mr. John Fullagar's, at 11 o'clock,
1760 prime fat sheep, in lots.

MONDAY, January 12th.
Barque SPRINGBOCK.

JAMES LAWRANCE has received instructions to sell by auction, at Lloyd's Rooms, Melbourne, on MONDAY, 12th January, at 12 o'clock,
The barque SPRINGBOCK, 326 tons register, 500 tons burden, built in the State of Maine, under special survey, for her late owners. She is built of the best live oak and locust, copper-fastened, and sheathed with yellow metal in March last.
This fine vessel can come up the river with a full cargo, and stands with a swept hold in any weather; only requires 35 tons ballast to go any voyage. Is a most eligible vessel for any of the intercolonial ports, more especially where draught of water is an object. Has two suits of sails, and is abundantly found in all kinds of gear. She is a beautiful model, sails remarkably fast, and has very superior cabin accommodation.
Further particulars to be had at the Auctioneer's Rooms.
Terms at sale.

MONDAY, January 12.

Barque THEODA.

JAMES LAWRANCE has received instructions to sell by auction at Lloyd's Rooms, Melbourne, on MONDAY, 12th January, at 12 o'clock,
The clipper barque THEODA, 800 tons burden.
This fine vessel was built under special survey, is newly coppered, and being of light draught of water is admirably suited for the intercolonial trade; is a very handsome model, sails remarkably fast, and is abundantly found in stores, and is in every respect a really first-class vessel.
Further particulars to be had at the Auctioneer's Rooms.
Terms, liberal.

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MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

Thursday evening.

THE amount of Customs duties paid to-day is as follows:—

Brandy	£542	16	11
Gin	284	17	8
Whisky	81	15	5
Rum	842	9	0
Wine	77	7	6
Ale, porter, and beer (in wood)	31	5	0
——— (in bottle)	6	7	8
Tobacco and snuff	101	18	0
Tea	9	11	9
Sugar (refined)	30	0	0
——— (unrefined)	57	14	2
Bonding warehouse duty	75	0	0
Pilotage	27	19	0
Dues	4	0	0
Total	£2167	2	1

A special general meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of New South Wales was held to-day at noon. The resolution increasing the remuneration to the directors and auditors, passed at the last meeting, was, on a ballot being taken, confirmed.

The Customs' revenue collected at the port of Sydney during the month of December amounted to £45,715 5s. For the corresponding month of the year 1861 the amount of duties received was £51,544 11s. 8d. There is therefore a decrease in the month of £5829 6s. 8d., or about 13 per cent. During the year 1861 the Customs' revenue amounted to £587,090 3s. 11d. For the year 1862 the receipts were £614,330 16s. 5d., which is an increase on the Customs' revenue of the year of £27,240 12s. 6d., or 4½ per cent.

The following table will show the amounts received monthly during the years 1861 and 1862:—

	1861.			1862.		
January	£58,871	1	8	£52,194	7	11
February	42,051	7	7	49,614	15	8
March	47,494	15	0	55,509	9	9
April	46,177	11	6	56,805	11	11
May	50,425	12	5	62,046	12	8
June	46,898	1	7	51,225	4	1
July	48,039	17	1	49,428	15	0
August	50,031	10	7	42,579	7	7
September	41,099	13	5	48,936	10	4
October	52,780	4	5	51,060	14	9
November	52,178	18	2	49,214	2	2
December	51,544	11	8	45,715	5	0
	£587,090	3	11	£614,330	16	5

It will be seen from this table that the largest amounts of revenue were received in January, 1861, and May, 1862; and the smallest in September, 1861, and August, 1862. Although there is the increase in the Customs revenue for the year of £27,240 12s. 6d., it falls short of the revenue estimated by the Treasurer. His estimate was £648,698, being £34,368, or 5½ per cent. more than the actual revenue collected.

To show the steady and satisfactory increase that has taken place in our Customs revenue, although not quite up to the sanguine expectations of the Treasurer, we subjoin the amounts received yearly, from the year 1855 to the year 1862 inclusive:—

1855...	£406,046	16	7
1856...	447,854	15	1
1857...	510,426	0	3
1858...	545,449	16	6
1859...	597,852	8	7
1860	560,171	16	2
1861...	587,090	3	11
1862...	614,330	16	5

It will be observed from this table that the Customs' revenue for the year 1862 has exceeded any previous year, and that it is £16,478, or 2¾ per cent. more than it was in 1859, before the separation of Queensland. Thus, it has taken only three years to make up the revenue lost to us by Queensland, and this of itself must be a matter of congratulation, seeing that no new taxes have been imposed during that period. As compared with the revenue of the year 1855, the improvement is still more striking, the increase being £208,284, or 51 per cent.

The escorts have arrived with the following quantities of gold-dust:—Western 8265 ozs. 18 dwts. 16 grs.; Southern, 3258 ozs. 7 dwts. 11 grs.; Northern, 286 ozs. 14 dwts. Total, 11,811 ozs. 3 grs.

Messrs. Mort and Co. held to-day their weekly produce sale. The transactions in wool during the week have been numerous, and first-class wools continue to maintain full prices. Inferior wools were not much in request, and greasy wool was also dull of sale. 670 bales of wool were catalogued, most of which were disposed of. The principal lots were—12 bales fleece, ZVL, 18½d.; 10 bales, GW, 20d.; 17 bales, AM, 16½d.; 13 bales, ⌒ over A, 21½d.; 20 bales, HA, 21½d.; 30 bales, G, 21½d.; 32 bales, B-F, 1s. 7d.; 88 bales, T in circle, 1s. 8¾d.; 20 bales, JO, 16½d.; 15 bales, D&L, 23d. This was the highest price that has been obtained at auction this season:—28 bales, RWS, 18¾d.; 24 bales, JPS, 16½d.; 29 bales, RS, 19d.; 12 bales, H in diamond, 18½d.; 20 bales grease, T, 10½d.; 14 bales, OXR, 8½d. The prices realised for the lots sold ranged thus:—Fleece, 16½d. to 23d.; grease, 7¼d. to 11d.; scoured, 19¾d.; mixed, 7¼d. to 11½d.; locks, 6¾d. to 11½d.

SHEEPSKINS were firm, and although the quantity offered was considerably above the average they were readily disposed of at full prices. About 6400 sheepskins were sold at from 5½d. to 7¾d. per lb.; pelts, 2d. to 3½d.

TALLOW.—The market was dull, and as there was no demand either for shipment or by the town trade, prices ruled flatter. 39 casks were sold at from 32s. to 35s. 9d. per cwt.

HIDES were rather more sought after, but a reduction in price had to be submitted to in order to effect sales. Of 1600 catalogued about 1200 were sold at from 4s. 6d. to 11s. each; skins, 1s. 4d. to 2s. 3d. each.

At Mr. O. B. Ebsworth's produce sale, held to-day, 51 bales of wool were sold. The only lots worthy of notice were, 30 bales fleece, HIJ, 1s. 8¾d.; 9 bales, F, 1s. 6¾d. Prices ranged thus—fleece, 1s. 5½d. to 1s. 8¾d.; scoured, 1s. 3½d.; mixed, 12½d.; grease, 10d. Sheepskins brought 4½d. to 7d. per lb. 21 casks of tallow were sold at 33s. to 35s. per cwt.; and 85 hides, at 11s. 6d. each, which was the highest price obtained to-day for hides.

Mr. Brewster offered to-day, at auction, twenty-seven bales of wool, which were sold at the following prices:—fleece, 17½d to 19¾d; grease, 9¾d; locks and pieces, 5d; sheepskins, 5½d.

Messrs. Fotheringham and Mullen sold to-day, by auction, the barque Fury, sails and gear all complete, for £2025.

The sales by auction to-morrow comprise the balance of the cargo of Mauritius sugars ex Agnes Jessie, and teas, ex Lady A. Duff, by Messrs. W. Dean and Co.; and the cargo of Hobart Town timber ex Agnes, by Messrs. L. E. Threlkeld and Co.

From Auckland, we have papers to the 1st of January. The *Daily Southern Cross*, of 31st December, gives the following report of the markets:—

The past month has been dull, business-men generally winding up transactions at the close of the year. In some instances, sales were forced at trifling reductions; but, generally speaking, few wholesale transactions took place. There is nothing exceptional to notice in this, as it is a characteristic of our trade. The market is well stocked in every staple commodity; it would be difficult to specify an article that is out of stock.

The market is completely glutted with breadstuffs. Flour, wheat, and maize have been largely imported, and lately we had a considerable addition to stocks by way of California. Millers quote flour at £17 and £14 per ton for first and second, but imported flour, on wholesale transactions, may be said to rule 30s to 40s per ton lower. Wheat is unsaleable. Maize is quoted by millers at 7s per bushel; and oats, at 6s per ditto. Oats are in small supply and saleable.

Liquids are in heavy stock. Bulk ale and draught porter are unsaleable, parcels of the former being shipped to Sydney, where there is a better market than here. Bottled stout and bottled ale are quite equal to the demand, although not understocked.

Spirits, brandy, and wine are held in large stocks.

Soft goods for the season are in full stocks.

Tea.—Good sorts wanted; middling and common well supplied. Coffee is very heavily stocked, owing to a recent cargo from Costa Rica coming forward.

Sugar.—Company's No. 1 only are saleable. Mauritius in heavy stock, and dull of sale. Crushed English lump scarce, and inquired for.

Tobacco is dull of sale, with a downward tendency, owing to an attempt to force sales. Stocks are comparatively small. Prices in Sydney, which usually govern Auckland, seem to have had little influence in this case, seeing that by the latest advices from thence tobacco had advanced 6d per lb., owing to the latest American news.

Cigars firm: stocks small.

Oilmen's Stores well supplied. No demand for dried fruits. Stocks of bottled fruits and jams large, with heavy shipments to arrive. The same remarks apply to pickles.

Ironmongery.—Assorted and heavy ironmongery, supply equal to the demand, which is increasing. Large shipments are advised to arrive.

Salt is well supplied; prices are firm, and we do not hear of much on the way.

Timber is in demand, and it is evident that our mills must increase their produce to keep pace with the home demand and keep up the export trade.

Glassware.—There was a sale of glassware last week at which prices, on an average of 50 per cent. on invoice was obtained. Considering the heavy charges, the price quoted was low. Large shipments to order of this class of goods are on the way, so that merchants sending consignments to their agents here must anticipate a loss.

The trade for the past month has been sound. We have heard of two failures in a country town, but they do not affect business.

During the month the Chamber of Commerce met and adopted a report in reference to the Panama Steam Postal route, which will be forwarded to the Postmaster-General this mail. The Chamber of Commerce likewise nominated four assessors under the Debtor and Creditor Act.

Some months since we referred to the impolicy of charterers sending out leaky old vessels on such a voyage as that to New Zealand. The legal proceedings, which sprung out of the state in which the barque Blundell discharged her cargo, have engaged the attention of the lawyers for a long term; and the action in the Supreme Court of Somerville v. Lean, has mulcted the captain in £536 damages and costs. Captain Lean is still in prison, and the vessel is lying in harbour. We hope this example will be a caution for the future.

The banks have done a fair business during the month, discounts being steady. Quotations are given elsewhere.

Sales of real estate have taken place during the month at rates showing increasing confidence. The Kapanga township, of seventy-eight acres, brought over £10,000; and an estate at the North Shore Lake changed hands at nearly 100 per cent. advance in a few months. The city property of Messrs. Connell and Ridings fetched very high prices.

The trade with Coromandel is now beginning to tell, Christmas stores for the diggers being a considerable item in the month's transactions.

The Customs returns to the 27th December give the estimated value of imports at £59,102, and of exports at £[illegible].

DESIGNS FOR THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

WE recently reported that six of the competitive designs for the Free Public Library had been referred to the Colonial Architect for his report as to their general adaptation, and as to the cost of carrying them out. A few days since Mr. Barnett completed his report, and returned the plans to the office of Public Works, where they now await the decision of the Government as to the award. It is understood that the drawings will be publicly exhibited before being returned to their authors.

It may be necessary to mention that the piece of land purchased by the Government for the Library is on the west side of Elizabeth-street, adjoining the Cricketers' Arms, extending back to Castlereagh-street, a depth of a hundred and forty-six feet. The ground is irregular in shape, and may be said to consist of two allotments, that in Elizabeth-street having a depth of 83 feet 6 inches, and a frontage of 60 feet, while that in Castlereagh-street has a depth of 62 feet 10 inches, and a frontage of only 45 feet 3 inches. With one exception, each of the plans places the librarian's residence in Castlereagh-street, the Library occupying the centre of the block, and in one or two of the drawings extending to the front in Elizabeth-street. In some of the plans provision is made in the centre of the library for what is known as a "well-hole" for the purpose of lighting the lower floor, while others have galleries round the Library.

The number of designs sent in competition is thirteen; about the half of them are by Sydney architects, and the remainder came from the adjacent colonies. As might be expected there is considerable variety in the designs with respect both to style of architecture and to internal arrangement, some of them being extremely ornate, while others rely for effect upon boldness of outline and chaste symmetry. Several of the elevations are very handsome and display much artistic taste, but in some of these the peculiarities of the site appear to have been overlooked, the designs being drawn with a view rather to near inspection than to distant effect. As the Free Library, if built on the proposed site, will face a large public reserve, and will be a conspicuous feature from the eastern environs of the city, the minute embellishments which some of the competitors have introduced would be in a great degree lost. It is probable that the selection of the six designs as the most eligible was made with regard rather to the attractiveness of the elevations than to the adaptation of the plans, the latter being considered one of the technical matters that were referred to the Colonial Architect for his report. Possibly some of the competitors may have laboured under a disadvantage in consequence of the Government not having required small drawings to be made of the principal fronts from the same point of view and under precisely similar circumstances; as a more correct judgment could then have been formed of the comparative merits of the different plans; because the ornament, which in large drawings attracts and deceives, would then lose its effect. When the whole of the thirteen designs are exhibited side by side, competent judges will be able to form an opinion as to whether the favoured six are the most meritorious. One of the most admired of the designs is understood to be the production of Messrs. Reed and Barnes of Melbourne, the authors of the prize design for the Australian Mutual Provident Society's new building. Whether or not the cost of the several designs will be taken into consideration in awarding the premiums, it will no doubt weigh with the Government in deciding to carry either of them into execution. We learn that the most expensive of the designs would cost £33,000, that another would cost £26,000, and that only two of them could be carried out for less than the sum voted by Parliament—£25,000.

Of the various objections that have been taken to the site, the most serious is that with reference to its size. It is stated that none of the plans sent in would afford room for more than fifteen thousand volumes, and it is estimated that in the course of a few years (judging from the developement of other institutions) that number of books would be exceeded.

We proceed to give a brief description of the most prominent features of the designs, the first six mentioned being those selected by the Government for the report of the Colonial Architect.

"Spero."—This is a classical design; the elevation is crowded with tasteful and well-arranged enrichments, by which a very attractive effect is produced. The masonry of the basement is vermiculated, and that of the lower story is rusticated; the grand entrance, and also the arched windows on either side, being richly ornamented. Above, a row of fluted Corinthian columns support an entablature every portion of which is elaborately embellished. There are minor columns for the windows of the upper story, the spandrils above which are to be filled with emblematical sculptures. The cornice is surmounted by a balustrade, the centre of which is raised and relieved with urns. The entrance hall conducts to the committee room and the clerk's office on the right, and to the librarian's and assistant-librarian's rooms on the left. On the south side of the Elizabeth-street allotment it is proposed to have an open yard, eighteen feet by fourteen, for the purpose of obtaining light for the library. On the north side, corresponding with this opening, is the staircase leading up to the library. Excepting the space occupied with these arrangements, the entire area of the larger allotment, and a portion—twenty-five feet square—of the smaller are devoted to the Library. The books are to be in recesses along the sides of the Library and round a gallery, both of which are to be furnished with reading tables.

"Farnesina."—The most striking feature of this design is the very rich effect produced by the bold projections and deep recesses. On the ground floor there are three broad arched openings between Doric pilasters, and ascended by short flights of steps; there are also recesses at either end for ornamental doors, between fluted columns. The upper story in the elevation corresponds with the lower, excepting that the columns are Corinthian. Above there is a massive entablature, and a tasteful balustrade; ornamentation is also introduced into the roof, which can be constructed for side dome lights or for a centre light. On passing through a deep vestibule there is a spacious hall; at the further end of this a broad flight of steps leads to the library, which occupies nearly the whole of the Elizabeth-street allotment. The bookcases are to be in recesses round the sides, the reading tables being distributed about the room. The librarian's office is at the south-west corner of the library, and the board room is on the Castlereagh-street side, ascended from the principal staircase.

"Sydney."—In this design an extremely singular and bizarre effect is produced by the quaint ornamentation, and also by the introduction of polychromatic colouring. As no structure in this style has been erected in Sydney, it would be difficult to give an idea of the architecture; it can only be described as domestic Gothic. The showy and pleasing effect of the elevation is a good deal owing to the alternation of white and slate coloured arch stones around the windows, of which there are three tiers, and to the bright green Venetian blinds. At the south side of the Elizabeth-street elevation is a tower, with a high roof, pierced with pinnacled windows, the turret terminating in ornamented finials with gilt vanes. The principal entrance is beneath the tower, the doorway being enriched with elaborate mouldings. From the vestibule, which is laid with tessilated pavement, a grand staircase leads to the library, the dimensions of which are seventy-four feet by forty-seven. On the Castlereagh-street side the Library opens on a ladies' reading-room, thirty-three feet by twenty-five; beyond this is the librarian's private residence; and opening on the entrance from Castlereagh-street is a committee-room, thirty-three feet by nineteen. There are to be double galleries round the library, which is to be lighted by a skylight. This competitor has tendered a second elevation for Elizabeth-street, to fit the same plans; the Doric, the Ionic, and the Corinthian styles are successively adopted in the ornamentation of the three stories.

"Australia."—This is an elegant Italian design, the *ensemble* being bold and pleasing. The elevation presents in the upper and lower stories rows of circular-headed windows, with appropriate ornamentation, the entrance being in the centre, between Doric pilasters. The elevation terminates with a neat balustrade; and above the centre of the Elizabeth-street allotment rises a dome of wrought iron, pierced with circular apertures for windows, and crowned with a plain parapet, at a height of eighty-eight feet above the ground. Beneath the dome is the library, which extends to within a short distance of Elizabeth-street; the intervening space is devoted to trustees' rooms, ladies' rooms, and porters' offices. Westward of the library, and separated by a yard from the residence in Castlereagh-street, is the librarian's room, which is twenty-three feet by sixteen. The reading tables are to range in three circles round the centre, the catalogues and attendant's stand to be underneath the dome. The library is ascended by spiral staircases at the corners, and around the library there is a raised floor, open at the sides, over ventilation passages, shafts being provided in the walls.

"To be, or not to be."—The façade of this design is Corinthian, the elevation presenting a bold peristyle, with six fluted columns and a pediment, the apex of which is sixty feet from the ground. A dome, terminating in a neat parapet at a height of about a hundred feet, rises above the main building. The space beneath this is devoted to the library, the form of which is a circle; the side walls being about ten or twelve feet within the allotment, the library is lighted from either side. A considerable portion of the Castlereagh-street ground is also devoted to the library. There is to be a gallery round the base of the dome outside, and also one round the library.

"Pro Bono Publico."—The elevation of this design exhibits a church-like edifice, of commanding proportions, but with a sober style of ornamentation. In the elevation there are Ionic columns and pilasters. The tower is thirty-five feet square, having three arched windows between Corinthian pilasters. Above an entablature there are projecting windows with circular pediments; over this there is a clock turret crowned with a pediment, which is again surmounted by a dome terminating in a weather-vane at a height of 136 feet from the ground. The portions of the building under the tower are appropriated to a vestibule and librarian's room on the ground floor, and to a museum on the upper floor. The library occupies the space beyond, and is sixty-one feet in length by fifty-one in width, and lighted by a skylight dome. There is to be a gallery in the library, and the bookcases are to range along the sides of the apartment.

"Viva Italia."—This is a very carefully studied and effective design, and it is difficult to understand why it was not amongst the number selected. The elevation is extremely bold and massive, and the ornaments are artistically grouped. From a written description attached to the plans, it appears that the architect has selected as his model the Pandolfini Palace at Florence, the main distinctive features of which he has adopted, endeavouring at the same time to impart throughout the arrangements a certain colonial nationality." In the principal façade the base is relieved by rusticated balusters supporting a row of Doric columns. Under each pier are relieved sculptures—the subject of that to the left being "Experience leading Youth to Wisdom;" and that to the right, "Wisdom pointing Youth to Study, recording the result of his labours in the Library." Under these are relieved candelabra. The windows of the grand story are arched; the spandrils are enriched with suspensive floreated wreaths; and the keystones are boldly sculptured heads. The masonry is rusticated with reliefs, and the portico is formed with coupled columns with repeats and attached columns, slightly out of line for picturesque play of perspective, resting on a platform reached by steps. The door which is round-headed, is ornamented with bases and enrichments. The Doric columnist on supports a bold balcony protected by balustrades, surmounted by vases of original design. The entablature is of a very bold character; the frieze is foliated with medallions, enclosing sculptured geniuses engaged in various poses with books. To the right of the vestibule, which is entered under the portico, is a library, to be appropriated to works on science; cabinets, extending the length of the saloon, are suggested for large works, as encyclopædias, &c. Through archways on the left, the first saloon leads to the board-room, and to the library for works of rarity and value. Adjoining is an office for the arrangement and issue of books. A grand staircase with three landings leads to the principal floor, on which is the librarian's room, commanding ingress and egress of the reading room. The latter apartment is sixty feet long by forty wide, and thirty-one in height, with libraries in each aisle, and light galleries giving access to upper range of book-shelves.

"Justitia."—This is a classical design,—handsome, but without excessive ornamentation. In the lower story there are pilasters rusticated in the joints, and in the story above fluted Corinthian columns supporting an enriched entablature, surmounted by a parapet relieved with statues and vases. A balcony is carried along the front of the building within the columns. A suite of offices occupies the space on entering; beyond these, to the librarian's apartments in Castlereagh-street, the entire space is devoted to the library. The light is obtained from the roof, well-holes being provided for lighting the lower floor.

"Vitruvius."—The author of this design seems to have determined on the most convenient form of plan, and then to have adapted to it an architectural design. The library consists of a spacious room extending from Elizabeth street as far back as the ground remains of equal width, and furnished with wide galleries. The ceiling has a margin of groined arches all round, next to which is a rich panelled soffits, and the lights in the middle of these are deep set with a massive cove cornice. One of the drawings gives a perspective view of the interior of the library. The Elizabeth-street elevation consists of a screen portico of eight spiral Corinthian columns, standing on arches and projecting before the face of the main building. There are circular windows above, and a massive cornice and balustrade crown the elevation.

"Alpha."—This plan partakes of the character of the ancient Basilica. A very good effect is produced without the introduction of very much ornament. The plan is laid out with an upper and a lower reading-room, and the floor between them is pierced by a large circular well hole, through which light and ventilation are obtained from a lofty dome above. The latter is supported on four arches, and would have an imposing appearance, being seventy feet above the floor of the lower library. There are some smaller rooms, and an entrance from Castlereagh-street, where the librarian's house is situated. There are no columns in the principal front, with the exception of one on each side of the entrance.

"Fiat Justitia."—This is the only one of the designs which places the librarian's quarters in Elizabeth-street. These occupy the front portion, and the library extends away nearly to Castlereagh-street, some apartments being there reserved for special purposes. The form of the main body of the library is circular the spaces at the corners being used for staircases. Above the library are a bold tower and a polygonal dome rising to a height of one hundred and four feet. There is considerable novelty and originality in the elevation.

"Herschel."—This is evidently the production of a practical builder, who has drawn a tolerably good set of plans, but has ruthlessly discarded ornament in any form from his elevations, and the consequence is such a severe, and even repulsive plainness, as to exclude the design from any chance in the competition.

"Original."—A very appropriate motto has been selected for the plans of this competitor, the drawings being roughly got up, and the elevation, though rather pretentious, being altogether destitute of symmetry.

THE *Illawarra Mercury* of the 6th instant says:—Yesterday morning was certainly the hottest that has been experienced this summer, an intensely hot and suffocating wind blowing till about noon, when the wind shifted to the southward, and continued to blow in strong and fitful gusts during the greater part of the afternoon. Towards sundown the sky became overcast and a slight shower of rain fell, but it was of very short duration.

SYDNEY OBSERVATORY.

Meteorological Return for the Week ending December 27th, 1862.

Date.	Barometer reduced to 32° Fahrenheit. 9 a.m.	3 p.m.	9 p.m.	Minimum Shade.	Maximum Shade.	Maximum Sun.	Humidity.	Rain gauge 9 a.m.
Sun. Dec. 21	29 572	29·456	29 388	67·2	81·6	131·7	·72	
Mon. ...22	·663	·568	·753	63·7	77·0	132·9	·83	0·070
Tues. ...23	·875	·757	·749	62·0	74·5	128·4	·74	
Wed. ...24	·667	·562	·753	65 2	85·5	132·7	·76	
Thur. ...25	·840	·694	·709	61·2	77·6	133·2	·80	
Friday ...26	·702	·713	·784	66·6	75·4	124·0	·94	0·160
Sat. ...27	·804	·765	·809	58·4	68·8	79·8	·79	0·715
Mean	29·732	29·645	29·735	63·5	77·2	123·2	·80	0 945

	Winds. Direction. 9 a.m.	3 p.m.	9 p.m.	Force. 9 a.m	3 p.m	9 p.m	Extent of Cloud. 9 a.m	3 p.m	9 p.m
Sun. Dec. 21	E	N E	S E	2	3	1	·3	·9	9
Mon. . 22	S S W	E N E	S E	2	2	2	·9	·7	·10
Tues. .. 23	E N E	E N E	N N E	2	3	2	·1	·1	9
Wed. ...24	E	E N E	S	1	3	5	·0	·4	·10
Thur. ...25	S S W	E	E N E	2	1	2	·10	·5	·10
Friday ...26	S	E S E	S	2	1	1	·10	·10	·10
Sat. ...27	S S W	S E	E	2	2	2	·10	·10	·10
Mean	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 1	6 6	9 7

REMARKS.

Sunday, December 21st. Thunder at intervals after 1 p.m.; wind to E variable p.m.; change to S 9 p.m., rain.

Monday, 22nd. Fine; heavy clouds from S S E 6 p.m.

Tuesday, 23rd. Fine day.

Wednesday, 24th. Hazy; wind to S 7 p.m. very strong.

Thursday, 25th. Fine; thunderstorm from N W with rain between 7 and 8 p.m.

Friday, 26th. Wind to S in the night, increased at noon; rain began 0. 3s p m with thunder and lightning.

Saturday, 27th. Showery morning; cloudy all day; very light rain 5 p.m.

Mean temperature of water in Woolloomooloo Bay at 7 a.m. 69·3.

The force of the wind is estimated in numbers from 0 to 6 according to the observer's judgment.

The humidity is the mean of the results deduced from observations of the dry and wet bulb thermometers at 9 a.m., 3 p.m., and 9 p.m.; saturation being 100.

The extent of cloud is represented by the tenths of the sky obscured at the time of observation.

H. C. RUSSELL.

GERRINGONG.—The anniversary tea meeting of the Independent Church at Gerringong, was held on New Year's Day, when a large assembly from different parts of the district took advantage of the holiday to spend it at Gerringong. There were present as speakers the Revs. George Charter, Aaron Buzacott, Ella, Barnier, a divinity student, and the pastor, Mr. Wilson. The first meeting was held in the church, to ordain two deacons. Mr Wilson opened the service, and Mr. Charter addressed the church and the parties to be ordained. Mr. Buzacott then offered up the ordination prayer, and, with the laying on of hands they were solemnly set apart to the deaconship of the church. The assembly then retired to the large marquee where tea was provided. The decorations of the marquee were very tastefully executed. Along the front were flags streaming in the wind; on each side were rows of evergreens; round the stays were wreaths of flowers, and over both entrances were devices wrought in a great variety of flowers. In the centre were hung the portraits of the most eminent missionaries and ministers. The scene was truly refreshing. The ladies had made ample provision for this large assembly, and were all attention to please, and they succeeded to admiration. After tea, Mr. James Watson was called upon to preside, and opened the proceedings by a short address. Mr. Robert Miller, jun., then gave in his report as treasurer, and was supplemented by Mr. Wilson, from which we gathered that for the past year the church property and all the other schemes of the church were free of debt. The Illawarra Presbytery had offered the church property to the Independent Church if it would clear off the debt, which had been done—one gentleman having given a donation of £50 for this purpose. The two Sabbath schools were in a flourishing condition, and the interest taken in them by both teachers and children was very gratifying. The Bible class and weekly meetings continued to increase in interest. The subject of missions occupied the attention of the church, and the children have resolved to support Teamaru, the native preacher in Raratonga, as their missionary in the South Seas. A resolution was also made to establish a tract depot in the district. Mr. Buzacott then addressed the meeting, and introduced Teamaru, who appeared in the native dress of the islands—a wonderful combination of reeds and beads, shells and coloured cloth, without warp or woof. Idols of wood and stone were exhibited, strangely trifling compared with those of India and China. Some beautiful hymns were sung in the native language. In these two individuals we beheld two of earth's noblest men—champions on the battle-field of missions—a contrast in years, in colour, in education, and country, and race; but one, essentially one, in their fearless exploits done down in the land of the heathen, amid plague and pestilence, sea storms, and savage men. Mr. Ella, from Samoa, then addressed the meeting, and was listened to with marked attention; and he powerfully made known what was evidently nearest his heart—the salvation of immortal souls. Mr. Charter then followed, and in happy terms urged all, and especially the ladies, to scatter the word of life throughout the district. Votes of thanks were given to the ladies for their praiseworthy efforts to the chairman for his services, and to the ministers and missionaries for their presence. The dismission hymn was then sung, and the blessing pronounced. The collection for Teamaru, the native preacher, amounted to about £4. The ladies having intimated that they desired to entertain all the children in Gerringong next day; this meeting was accordingly held on Friday, when a delightful day was spent with the teachers and scholars of the Sabbath schools. After tea the open air enjoyments continued with unabated delight, some hundreds of children and their teachers being present. After tea the young people were addressed by the speakers of the previous day, and books distributed amongst them. Both meetings were very successful. Mr. Buzacott and Mr. Ella preached on the following Sabbath.—*Communicated.*

BOOTS AND SHOES, This Day.—Mr. Charles Teakle requests us to remind the trade of his positive unreserved sale of seventy-five packages new goods, just landed, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, this day, at 11 o'clock prompt. Intending purchasers are requested to be punctual in their attendance.—ADV.

TO GROCERS, Merchants, Country Buyers, and others.—We are requested to call attention to the very important sales to be held this day, by Messrs. W. Dean and Co., at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, embracing the balance of the cargo of Mauritius sugars, ex Agnes Jessie; fine black and green teas, ex Lady A. Duff; oilmen's stores, &c., &c. For particulars see advertisements.—ADV.

IRONMONGERS, Tinsmiths, Painters, and others are reminded of the important sale of ironmongery, hollowware, tinware, paints, &c., advertised for this day by Messrs. L. E. Threlkeld and Co., at their Rooms, 362, George-street, at 11 o'clock.—ADV.

THE same firm also wish to call the attention of the timber trade to the sale of the cargo of Hobart Town produce, ex Agnes, timber, palings, shingles, &c., on Market Wharf, this afternoon, at 3.—ADV.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. EDWARD CRUMP, brassfounder, are respectfully requested to attend the Funeral of his late departed Son, FREDERICK. The procession to move from his father's residence on SATURDAY MORNING, at a quarter-past 8 o'clock. REUBEN THOMAS, undertaker, 141, York-street, near the Wesleyan Chapel.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of the late THOMAS O'CONNELL, currier, are invited to attend his Funeral. The procession to move from his late residence, Kensington-street, off Parramatta-street. THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock. JOHN SMITH, undertaker, No. 14, Parramatta-street.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. JOHN M'DONALD, of Concord, are invited to attend the Funeral of his late Wife, ELIZABETH CATHARINE, to move from the Parramatta Railway Station, on SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 10 o'clock precisely. JAMES WILLIS, undertaker.

FUNERAL.—Friends of WILLIAM FARRELL are respectfully requested to attend the Funeral of his late departed Wife, ANN FARRELL, to move from his residence, Erskine-street, Sydney, at half-past 3 o'clock. No circulars issued. REUBEN THOMAS, undertaker.

THE PENRITH HOSPITAL and BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—An annual general MEETING of this charity will be held on MONDAY next, the 12th instant, at 1 o'clock p.m., to audit the accounts for the past year, and to elect a committee for the general management.
Subscribers, and all persons disposed to support this institution, are respectfully invited to attend.
By order,
ALEXANDER FRAZER, secretary.

A GENTEEL YOUTH wanted, at a Law Stationer's. Hours, 8 to 6. 136, King-street.

A GENERAL SERVANT wanted, in a small family, at No. 1, Grimes-buildings, Argyle-street.

ABLE SEAMEN WANTED for a first-class ship bound to London. Liberal wages given. Apply to E. and W. PAUL, 89, York-street.

AN EXCELLENT OPENING in one of the suburbs for a Draper, a young man with a small capital and no encumbrance. Address DRAPER, Post Office.

A LADY, in return for Board and Residence in a private family, would be happy to give LESSONS in music and singing, or in any other branch of education. Address C. H., Post Office, Ashfield.

A YOUNG MAN desires a SITUATION as SUGAR PLANTER. Can be seen at Fruit and Coffee Shop, Circular Quay, next to Paragon Hotel, for a week (from 10 till 4).

A LADY, recently arrived in the colony, is desirous to engage in TEACHING, from 2 to 3, young ladies, in the necessary feminine accomplishments. Salary not so much an object as a comfortable home. Address ALPHA, Post Office. The highest references can be given.

AN ENGLISHMAN, with a small family, lately arrived in the colony, is desirous of a SITUATION in a store, or on a station, where he could be generally useful. He writes a good hand, and can keep accounts. His testimonials and references can be inspected. Address T. M., HERALD Office.

A RESPECTABLE Working MAN, having a good horse and dray, wishes EMPLOYMENT in a Store for himself and horse, or otherwise make himself generally useful and not afraid of work. Address No. 9, Campbell-place, off Riley-street, near William-street, Woolloomooloo. P.S.—The horse and dray, which is first-rate, for Sale.

BUTCHERS.—Wanted, an active young MAN to collect orders and deliver meat. H. BELL, Pitt-street.

BELL'S LIFE.—Wanted, Six BOYS to run BELL'S LIFE every Saturday. Apply at the Office.

BOOKBINDER WANTED.—Apply to SHERRIFF and DOWNING, 256, George-street.

COMPOSITORS WANTED. Apply early, to F. CUNNINGHAME, 184, Pitt-street.

CLERKS.—Writers wanted, temporarily, at 10s. per diem. WRITER, HERALD Office.

CLERK Wanted for a short time; liberal pay given. Address, X.Y., HERALD Office, THIS MORNING.

CALIFORNIA, Oregon, Washington Territory, Vancouver's Island.—A Gentleman who has resided in those parts for some years, and who is returning there, would undertake the transaction of any business in any of the above countries. References required and given. Address TRAVELLER, Box 183, General Post Office, Sydney.

DWELLING HOUSE WANTED, north of Market-street, four rooms and kitchen. L., HERALD Office.

DRAPERS.—Wanted, for the country, a JUNIOR HAND that had has some experience in the clothing and woollen department. Apply to DAWSON, EAGAR, and CO.

FENCERS WANTED on the Great Southern Railway, between Menangle and Picton. For particulars apply at Railway Office, Campbelltown or Menangle. Price 2s. 9d. per rod, fixing only. Also, SLEEPER ADZERS Wanted on Great Southern Railway. Apply at Menangle Works. Price 27s. 6d. per 100.

MORNING or DAILY GOVERNESS.—A Lady of much experience in tuition desires an ENGAGEMENT, to instruct in English, French, and music; references of the highest respectability. Address E M., Post-office, Surry Hills.

MEDICAL PRACTITIONER.—Wanted, a duly qualified Medical Practitioner, for the Australian Union Benefit Society. All information may be obtained from the undersigned, to whom application must be sent not later than TUESDAY, the 13th January.
THOMAS COWLISHAW, Market and George streets.

REQUIRED, for a Finishing Ladies' School, a RESIDENT GOVERNESS. L. N., HERALD Office.

REQUIRED, in a Ladies' School, near Sydney, a GOVERNESS, to teach music, singing, and French. A. Z., HERALD Office.

SERVANT GIRL wanted for Balmain. Enquire CLARK'S, grocer, Chelsea-street, Surry Hills.

SKIRT-MAKERS Wanted, at JOHN SKINNER'S, Australia House, 404, George-street.

TO DRAPERS.—Wanted, two good business MEN, not afraid of work. C. CABLE, 664, Brickfield-hill.

TO DRAPERS.—WANTED, two first-rate business Men, for the drapery. Salary no object. WALTER LONG, Waterloo House, 235, Pitt street.

TO DRAPERS.—Wanted, a Junior HAND. M. SPENCE, Commercial Emporium, 216 and 218, Pitt-street.

TO STRAW BONNET CLEANERS and BLOCKERS.—Wanted, a competent person. Apply to Mrs. E. DAVIS, Fancy Bazaar, George-street, near the Post Office.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.—WANTED, a respectable Youth as an APPRENTICE to a SURVEYOR in the country. Apply by letter to Z. Z. Z., HERALD Office.

TO STOREKEEPERS and others.—A young Man, of many years' colonial experience, is desirous of meeting with a SITUATION where he may by steady perseverance advance his future interests in life. Address F. SMITH, H. S. Butler's, Market-street.

TO SCHOOLS.—A young Lady, lately arrived from England, having finished her education in Paris, wishes to ENGAGE in a school as French GOVERNESS. She would be happy also to assist in the general routine. A moderate salary only required, and satisfactory references given. Address A. X. Z., Messrs. Sherriff and Downing, George-street.

WANTED, a SHOP and Dwelling in George-street, between Hunter and King streets.

WANTED, a NURSEMAID. Apply to Mrs. BARNET, Glebe Road, next the Post Office.

WANTED, a respectable young Woman as NURSE. Apply to Mrs. HARRIS, 2, Wynyard-square.

WANTED, a respectable Girl as NURSEMAID. For address, enquire of E. RAMSAY, grocer, Balmain.

WANTED, a young Girl, as NURSE. Mrs. J. G. LEVY, Jesmond-place, Bourke-st., Surry Hills.

WANTED, a GIRL, to nurse a baby. Mrs. BRIGNELL, 43, Ann-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, a COTTAGE, garden, and good water; Paddington suburb preferred. T. S., Box 292.

WANTED, a LAD, accustomed to indoor service, about 18. Apply Mr. M'CULLOCH, Wynyard-sq.

WANTED, a SHOP and Dwelling in George-st., between Hunter and King sts. W. P. WOOLCOTT.

WANTED, an active LAD, about 14, to make himself useful in a dairy. A. GOW, dairyman, Balmain.

WANTED, a thorough General SERVANT, a good Laundress; none other need apply. 262, George-st.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT. Mrs. CUMMINS, 205, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a steady active WAITER. Post Office Hotel, York-street.

WANTED, a Youth as Light PORTER, indoor, at BRANDON'S, 274, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a strong active LAD, to make himself useful. K. BRADFORD, Blind Beggar, S. Head Road.

WANTED, a light PORTER. Apply to HOARE and MACKAY, 331, and 333, George-street.

WANTED, two Servants—one as COOK, the other as NURSE. Mrs. BROUGHTON, Glenmore Road.

WANTED, a Female, as General SERVANT. Mrs. C. SMITH, Parker-street, Haymarket.

WANTED, a Female as General SERVANT. Apply No. 10, New Markets.

WANTED, a FEMALE SERVANT. Apply No. 88, Elizabeth-street North.

WANTED the Public to DINE at the Kent Larder, 164, Pitt-street. First-rate dinner one shilling.

WANTED, a LAD. Apply to D. J. HUMPHREY, tailor, 340, George-street.

WANTED, TENDER to clean out drain and cellarage. Apply Blue House, 197, George-street North.

WANTED, a BRICKLAYER, for a small job. Apply S. FREY, No. 145, Lower George-street.

WANTED, a tidy GIRL, about 16, to make herself useful. Apply Emu Inn, Newtown.

WANTED, a BOY to drive a baker's cart. KIDD and KELLY, Newtown.

WANTED, a Smith's HELPER; also, a Lad, to screw and paint. J. HARVEY, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, a BOY, to deliver meat and assist in a shop. 42, Crown-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, elderly Widow WOMAN, to keep house for a labouring man. Brougham Tavern, Pitt-st.

WANTED, a MAN, to wash plates, dishes, &c., at POEBLMAN'S restaurant, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply at the Wollongong Hotel, Kent and Bathurst streets.

WANTED, a little GIRL to nurse a baby. Apply 96, Elizabeth-street.

WANTED, strong LAD, accustomed to butchering. J. GIBBINS, pork butcher, George-street South.

WANTED, a Female SERVANT. Apply Mr. E. BENNETT, baker, Newtown.

WANTED, by a respectable elderly Person, a Situation, as Upper NURSE. The highest references can be given. Address H., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a SITUATION as thorough COACHMAN. Good references produced. Address Mr. VIAL, coach manufactory.

WANTED, by a respectable Young Woman, a SITUATION as COOK and LAUNDRESS in a small family. Address M. L., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a respectable General SERVANT (Protestant), who can wash and iron, next Partridge's, Bathurst-street East.

WANTED, a GIRL, 15 or 16 years of age, to assist in the housework. Apply to Mrs. BURNET, 553, Elizabeth-street South.

WANTED, a Man Cook, middle-aged Man as Waiter, Garden Labourers, Married Couples. J. C. GLUE, 162, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a good MILLINER; also, Saleswomen, Apprentices, and Improvers. Apply CHARLES CABLE, 664, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, at Waverley, a respectable Girl as NURSEMAID. Apply to Mrs. HANCOCK, Waverley.

WANTED, a Servant as COOK and LAUNDRESS, good references required. Apply to Mrs. BAAR, Pavilion Cottage, Victoria-street.

WANTED, a CLERK, capable of managing a country store; testimonials required. Apply, by letter only, to YOUNGER and SON, 166, Pitt-street, Sydney.

WANTED, a respectable CLERK and Collector. Must have good references, write a good hand, and be quick at accounts. Apply to S., Box 48, Post Office.

WANTED, a MAN to DRIVE a baker's cart, and also to work in the bakehouse. Apply J. KEESHAN, 116, Cumberland-street, early.

WANTED, by a young Man a SITUATION to take cattle overland; has had good experience. Apply to B. X., HERALD Office.

WANTED, an AGENT to Collect the Rents of seven houses in Palmer-street; must reside in the neighbourhood. Apply, stating terms, to Box 237, Post Office.

WANTED, a smart, active, handy MAN; must understand carpentering. Mr. JULES JOUBERT, 229, George-street.

WANTED, a steady respectable Female SERVANT for the country. Apply, CHRISTOPHER NEWTON, BROTHER, and CO., Royal Hotel Stores.

WANTED, by a young Lady, a SITUATION as a Draper's Junior ASSISTANT. Address M. M., Petersham Post Office.

WANTED, an active LAD, for a butcher's shop, 51, Sussex-street, near Erskine-street.

WANTED, by a young MAN, EMPLOYMENT in any capacity; writes a good hand, is a good accountant, and not afraid of work. S. F., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a young MAN to look after a horse, work in a garden, and to milk a cow. Apply at MARTYN'S Horse Bazaar, Pitt-street, This Day.

WANTED, a COTTAGE about five rooms, kitchen. Water frontage preferred. Moderate rent indispensable. A. B., HERALD Office.

WANTED, BLACKSMITHS and FITTERS. Constant employment for steady workmen. Apply to CRIDLAND and SMYTH, West Maitland.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL, to mind children; also, a good general SERVANT. Apply Volunteer Club, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, a respectable Woman as General SERVANT; must be a good laundress. Apply 70, Hunter-street.

WANTED, a Woman as COOK and LAUNDRESS. Apply Spencer Lodge, Miller's Point, from 12 to 1 o'clock daily.

WANTED, a competent middle-aged Person as Upper NURSE and NEEDLEWOMAN. Apply, between 10 and 12 o'clock, to Mrs. OGILVIE, Darling Point. Good references required.

WANTED, by a respectable middle-aged Person, a PASSAGE to ENGLAND; would give her services as an equivalent for the voyage. Address M. E. B., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a WHEELWRIGHT, for Wollongong—one accustomed to country work preferred; also, a Jobbing SMITH, that can shoe. Apply to M. WISE, No 96, William-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a respectable Youth, as COLLECTOR; must write a good hand, and know the city well. Good references required. Apply to ALEXANDER MOORE and CO., Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street.

WANTED, an ASSISTANT; must be thoroughly acquainted with the glass and earthenware trade. Apply to JOHN ISAACS, 597, George-street South, between 9 and 10.

WANTED, a good plain COOK; also, a young woman as HOUSEMAID and LAUNDRESS. Apply before 1 o'clock to Mrs. CONSETT STEPHEN, Double Bay, Point Piper Road.

WANTED, for the ship Lady Young, CHIEF OFFICER, and SHIP'S CARPENTER. Apply between 9 and 10 a.m. to Captain JOSEPH KENDALL, Campbell's Wharf.

WANTED, good SERVANTS, for Bathurst, Newcastle, Morpeth; Protestant Nurses, House and Parlour-maids, General Servants. Mrs. DUNN'S Office, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, a GOVERNESS for a family residing near West Maitland. Must be competent to impart a sound English education, with French, music, and drawing. Apply immediately at No. 18, Elizabeth-street, between 2 and 4 p.m.

WANTED, for a small family, two Female SERVANTS—one as Cook and Laundress, the other as House and Parlour Maid: must be Protestants, and references required. Apply 246, Pitt-street, near Market-street, between 10 and 12 o'clock This Day.

Department of Public Works, Railway Branch,
Sydney, 7th January, 1863.
WANTED, Two, Six, or Eight horse-power STEAM-ENGINES, either portable or stationary, with horizontal action. Horizontal engines and separate boilers, with tubes, would be preferred. Address, stating price and full particulars, to the Under Secretary for Public Works, Sydney.
W. M. ARNOLD.

A FURNISHED BEDROOM to LET, in a private family. For address, apply 38, William-street.

APARTMENTS VACANT, with Board, at Mrs. DEANE'S, 13, O'Connell-st., near HERALD Office.

APARTMENTS vacant, suitable for families and Single Gentlemen. Mrs. BRADY, St. Kilda House, Woolloomooloo.

APARTMENTS WITH BOARD.—Two brothers or youths can meet with comfortable accommodation in a private family residing on the Surry Hills. For cards of address apply at No. 12, Hunter-street. N.B.—No other lodgers.

BOARD and RESIDENCE. 20, Wynyard-square.

BOARD and RESIDENCE.—139, Pitt-street North, opposite Union Bank.

BED and SITTING ROOMS Vacant, near Post Office. Apply Mrs. WOOD, Cavendish House, George-st.

HOUSE to LET, No. 81, Dowling-street, Woolloomooloo, formerly occupied by Mr. Purkis, with every convenience for a respectable family. Enquire at No. 82, William-street.

RANDWICK.—Two family COTTAGES to LET. MORT and CO., Pitt-street.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE, Pitt-street, Sydney, to be LET, from the 1st April next, with all the paraphernalia belonging thereto. Apply to Mr. M. F. JOSEPHSON, 252, Castlereagh-street.

TO BE LET, two family COTTAGES at Randwick. W. P. WOOLCOTT, Exchange Corner.

TUTUILA COTTAGE, Cleveland-street, Redfern, to LET. Apply SMITH and CO., King-street East.

TO LET, roomy STORES with cellarage, in Queen's-place. E. H. POLLARD, Exchange.

TO LET, a SHOP in Market-street, next to Hynard's Hotel. Apply on the premises.

TO LET, a first-class HOUSE, in Craigend-terrace, Upper William-st. T. FARRELL, 78, King-street.

TO LET, a Furnished ROOM, with or without Board. Apply 155, Woolloomooloo-street.

TO LET, Six-roomed HOUSE, thoroughly repainted. 2, Raphael's-buildings, Prince-street. Moderate rent.

TO LET, for the remaining term of lease, the business PREMISES, at present occupied by the undersigned.
E. WYLD, Pitt-street.

TO LET, from 1st February, the STORES at present occupied by Church, Brothers. Apply on the premises, 329, George-street.

TO BE LET OR SOLD, those commodious and centrally situated PREMISES, having every convenience for a family, lately in the occupation of Dr. W. Houston, 257, Castlereagh-street. Apply on the premises.

THAT TWO-STORIED verandah HOUSE, in the most desirable part of Woolloomooloo, Macleay-street, at present occupied by Miss Hall, containing seven rooms, kitchen, and stabling. W. P. WOOLCOTT, Exchange Corner.

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